HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 111— BOMBAY THURSDAY MAY 12 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
May 14	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
„ 21	RANPURA ..		16,585
„ 28	MALOJA x		20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
„ 11	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
„ 18	CHINA ..		7,952
„ 25	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
„ 9	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
„ 16	MALWA ..		10,940
„ 23	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x ..	16,501
„ 30	RANPURA ..		16,555
6 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
„ 13	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11 430
„ 20	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20 847
„ 27	CHINA ..		7,952
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
„ 10	MANTUA ..		10,902
„ 17	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
„ 24	RAJPUTANA.		16,565

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea	£105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£120
To Marseilles and back	£100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
12th May	DOMALA ..	8,441
30th June	DUMANA ..	8 427
14th July	MANDALA ..	8.246
28th July	MERKARA ...	8,283
18th Aug.	DOMALA	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA.

1927		
28th May	ALIPORE* ..	China & Japan
7th June	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia.
10th June	MACEDONIA ..	China & Japan
21st June	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia.

*DOES NOT CARRY PASSENGERS

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
13th May	VITA ..	Busreh via Karachi
18th „	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
25th „	KHANDALLA	East & South Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
		April	May
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 „	14 „
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 May.	28 „
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	19 „	2 June
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	30 „	12 „

* Passengers Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sumatra Maru..	27th April.	11th May
Honolulu Maru..	12th May	25th „
Kifunezan Maru No. 2.	19th „	2nd June
Indo Maru ..	27th „	5th „
Celebes Maru ..	8th June	20th „

For Particulars apply to :—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone No. 22180, Telegrams : "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 358
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel No. 22097.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to :—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... „ 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition,

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12.8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6.4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailo
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . . BOMBAY

BUY THE BEST

KATNI

"CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

IS THE BEST

GUARANTEED OVER THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (REVISED 1925.)

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

AGENTS:—C. MACDONALD & Co.,
LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, ... BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1922	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to —
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME
OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1927.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM
ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 + Rs. 1,500 = Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

INSURANCE

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25
LIFE INSURANCE
or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits -- (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.
Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH :—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED

INDIA PROVIDENT Co., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 2 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Proof Building D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office. Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—APPLICANTS desiring following posts to consult with KAPOOR AND COMPANY, Employment suppliers, Fatehpuri Road, Delhi :—Post of Clerks, Overseers, Typists, Doctors, Signallers, Stenographers, and Matriculates, etc.
A R236

WANTED—AN EXPERT CARDING AND SPINNING MASTER, who has a thorough experience in his work. Only apply those who can guarantee a maximum production. Apply Box No. 1966 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R234

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Rs 50/- Pay and Commission. Apply with anna stamp. TRADING COMPANY, 2911, SARANGPUR, AHMEDABAD.
A R172

WANTED—COMMERCIAL TEACHER to teach Shorthand, Book-keeping, Typewriting, etc., apply with testimonials mentioning age, experience and minimum pay acceptable. B. Com. preferred. Personal interview essential. PURISON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Ludhiana.
A 28528

WANTED—An experienced MANAGER for (Opening) a New Match Factory. See OOMER AHMED DHORAJIWALA, 99, Bhadari Street, Chukla, Bombay 3.
A R223

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Bakeria Street, Fort, Bombay.

PERSONAL

From
Bai KASHI,
Baroda
To
DESAIBHAI DARUBHAI GAZ.

I THE undesigned Bai Kashi intimate to you the following :—
I am your legal wife but for the past one year you have ill-treated me and driven me out of your house and hence I am in great troubles. Therefore hereby I notify that within a week from to-day with proper sureties for my personal safety you take me under your protection or else I'll be driven to do whatever be proper for me and I shall not be responsible to you.

KASHI BAI.
1st May 1927.
R235

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in December. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M. 97.

PROFESSION.

LEUCODERMA—Let them go who have baffled. I shall cure you in a month. Full course of medicines Rs. 25/- Packing and Postage As. 8/- Apply to Dr. B. K. CHOUDHOURY, 26/2, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.
T 285/5

WHITE LEPROSY (Leucoderma) WHITE PATCHES completely cured in a month by our harmless true remedies Electuary for internal use and oil for external if not price refunder, price both together Rs. 7/. TIBBI MEDICAL WORKS No. 3, Darbhanga.
R175

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibugan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

INCREASE YOUR FORTUNE—Avoid losses, succeed in speculation and make your business prosperous and lucrative by wearing our DHANADA TALISMAN, Price Rs. 5/. Apply to :—The PROPRIETOR, KLINNA NILAYAM, Arakandanallur Post South Arcot District.
P R200

KHAKI SHIRTS AND SHORTS.

Ideal for outdoor wear. Made of tough Kakomi Drills and Twills giving excellent service. Wash splendidly. In two shades of Khaki.
Shirts from Rs. 2|14 each or 3 for Rs. 8|10.
Shorts from Rs. 3|6 each or 3 for Rs. 10.
SIX KAKOMI TOWELS FOR Rs. 12|12.
Two Turkish Bath Towels (68" x 36") and four Turkish Hand Towels (45" x 24") with striped ends. Very absorbent, giving splendid wear.

KAKOMI BATH MATS.

Thick absorbent Turkish Bath Mats with blue stripes, knotted fringes or hemmed edges.
Unbleached 36" x 28" Rs. 1|15 each.
Bleached 36" x 25" Rs. 2|3 each.

KAKOMI SPORTS COATS.

Ready made of Kakomi Material. Guaranteed for wear. Will wash perfectly. Per Coat as follows:—(up to 40" chest) Suiting Drill Rs. 8|14, Alipore Drill Rs. 9|4, Cotton Tweed Rs. 9. 3 Coats 6-1|4 per cent. discount. 6 Coats 12-1|2 per cent. discount. Samples on request.

KAKOMI TWILLS.

A soft strong material of good texture, ideal for Shirts, Pyjamas etc., washes well. From As. 8|6 to As. 9|9 per yard. Also Khaki Twill from As. 10|3 to As. 11|6 per yard. Samples on request.
Packing and postage free.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE. K3

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WHITE PIQUES (ENGLISH.)

A perfect washing material, 28" wide. Ideal for Tennis Wear. Exceptional value at Re. 1 per yard. Send for patterns.

TENNIS SCREENS.

Size 60' by 9'—Made of specially selected dark blue Kakomi Materials strengthened by cross bands of newar. Fitted with "S" shaped hooks and eyelets. Rs. 136 per pair. Delivery charges extra. Poles not supplied.

COTTON MATERIALS FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

Send for the free illustrated Catalogue of Kakomi Manufactures, embracing Cotton Materials of every description—Twills, Drills, Longeloth, Calicoes, Dosooti, Hollands, Bed Linen, Table Linen, Towells, Casement Cloth, Dusters, Tennis Screens, Durries, tents, etc.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE
K4

THREE TENNIS SHIRTS FOR RS. 7|2.

Delivered to any address in India. Made from the finest quality Cawnpore Soft Twill. Very durable and absorbent. Wash Splendidly. Sizes 14 to 17 inches neck in stock. Also made to measure.

DUSTERS 26" x 22"

One DOZEN DELIVERED TO YOUR address for Rs. 3|4. Made from strong Dosooti with red or blue borders. Will last three times as long as the usual cheap duster.

CASEMENT CLOTH.

Kakomi Doosooti and Casement Cloths offer you a range of 38 artistic shades. All colours guaranteed fast to light and ordinary washing. Will wear for years.
Doosooti From As. 13 per yard.
Casement Cloth from As. 9|3 per yard.
Packing and postage free. Send for samples.

HOUSEHOLD SWABS.

One Dozen for Rs. 2|3 PACKING AND POSTAGE free. Easily washed and very strong and durable. Ideal for every cleaning purpose. Five dozen for Rs. 10.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K1

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS LTD: CLOTH SHOP.

Opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas' Works, Byculla.
Tel. No: 32,376.
SALE.
From 1st to 15th May, 1927.
Attractive reduction in Prices.
28506

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase, demolition and removal of materials of structures on a portion of the land acquired for Long Distance Terminal at Bellasis Road.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer, Construction, Grant Road, up to 12 noon on 20th May, 1927.

The successful tenderer for each structure will be required to deposit the amount tendered immediately and will be required to complete demolishment (walls dismantled to 6" below formation) and remove the materials by 15th August, 1927.

Site plans can be seen in the office of the Executive Engineer, Construction, Grant Road and the buildings can be inspected by appointment.

The Agent B. B. and C. I. Railway, reserves to himself the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reason.

(Sd.) J. E. JACKSON,
Agent.
28544

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL BOMBAY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders of the Company will be held on the 18th day of May, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, 58/64, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' report and audited balance sheet for the period ending 31st March, 1927.
2. To elect Directors in place of the two Directors who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By order of the Board,
GOVINDLAL & CO.,
Managing Agents.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th May, 1927, to the 24th May, 1927, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 10th May, 1927.
28556

PRESS NOTE.

SOME DISORGANISATION of the electric train service operating on the Main Suburban Section occurred on 10th instant at 16-10 hours due to the failure of a connection between the Overhead Equipment and the Section Switch House alongside the track at Parel.

2. Power supply to the electric trains was interrupted between Victoria Terminus and Kurla on both Up and Down roads Steam trains continued to run.

3. The period of disorganisation was lengthened by the interruption of telegraph control and telephone communication due to a Cable failure resulting from the above

4. Arrangements were immediately made to divert electric traffic via the Harbour Branch, special trains were also run on this section.

5. The Power supply of the Main Suburban Section was restored at 17-45 and normal working resumed.

6. The cause of the failure is under investigation
28555

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of RANCHHOD MITHABHAI, of Vavda in Kotaka Pitha, Lohar Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, widower, resided at the time of his death in Savarkundla in Bhavnagar State. ..... Deceased.

RAMJI DAYA, a Blacksmith of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Kumbharwada in Ravji Mistry's Building, without the Fort of Bombay, one of the Executors according to the tenor of the Will of the deceased .. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this ninteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR

The 19th day of March, 1927.

(Sd.) RAMJI DAYA,
Petitioner-in-person.
R28551

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 622 of 1927.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of the City of Bombay and Anr. ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

(1) CHARANDAS VASSONJI and (2) RANCHHORDAS VASSONJI, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at D'Souza Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

To

CHARANDAS VASSONJI AND RANCHHORDAS VASSONJI,
the Defendants abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit against you for a declaration that you are liable to pay to the Plaintiffs Rs. 4,155-11-0 costs and interests for a declaration that the Plaintiffs are entitled to a first charge subject to prior payment of land revenue if any due to Government, upon the premises described in Sch. A to Plaint, for payment of the amounts mentioned above, that in default of payment of the said sums the said premises be sold by the Court and the proceeds applied towards payment of the said amounts, that liberty may be reserved to the Plaintiffs to apply for a personal decree for the balance against you that pending the disposal of this suit some fit and proper person be appointed Receiver of the said premises with power to recover rents and profits and for further and other relief. You are hereby summoned to appear in the High Court Bombay on the 15th day of June, 1927, at 11 a.m. (S.T.) when you are required to produce all your witnesses. In default of your appearance the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
28554

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MUNINIPAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Central Stores, Chinchpokli, brass and copper scraps, large and small iron drums, galvanized iron sheets cast iron pipes, dealwood cases, canvass scrap etc., etc

At 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Municipal Workshops, Foras Road.

Storage tanks, old tyres, brass borings, boiler, steam boiler fittings, rubber scrap pieces, cart tyres, "Leyland" steam engine cylinders, Radiators, electric bulbs wire and lamp holders, stop valves, pump fire engine, Allen oil engine, engines etc., etc.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Bellasis Bridge, Pipe Depot, Tardeo.

Cast iron and wrought iron scraps, brass copper, canvas, lead, leather, rubber and zinc scraps galvanized sheets doors, tanks, corrugated sheets, powras and shovels, galvanized pipes and fittings, chains, buckets, scales and weights, engineering stores, cart and cart bodies, drums and barrels, empty tins, empty bottles, lawn mower and hair cutting machines. etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 14th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their auction rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods furniture, etc.

By order of the Assessor and Collector (Municipal Taxes):—
One cupboard and one chair.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waller horse in harness.
By order of the concerned:—
1 "Crosseley" 10|20 H.P. Motor Car.
1 "Alfa" 10|20 H.P. Motor Car.
1 "Overland" 10|20 H.P. Motor Car.
1 "Dedion" 10|20 H.P. Motor Car.
The property of a gentleman:—
A lot of household furniture such as platedware, cupboards, tables, chairs, teapoys, etc., etc.
By order of the concerned and on account of the underwriters:—
3 Table gas lamps.
1 Suspension figure.
By order of Turabbhoy Saikh Faizullabhai and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Messrs. Gaman and Co.:—
150 Dozen Gloy.

BENNETT AND CO.

AMUSEMENTS

A First National Picture

'Learning to Love'

7 Reels
Starring
CONSTANCE TALMADGE
AND
ANTONIO MORENO

SOME PICTURE!

—Yes Sir!
—Laughs you've Never Laughed Before!
—Thrills you've Never Had Before!
—And More!

COME & SEE IT!

HORACE GREELY JUNIOR
A Harry Langdon Comedy.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

TIME :— 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

LAST PLAYS! LAST PLAYS!

Shet Rajaram Morarji, the well-known sportsman will act as "Ashwinshet" in Sunday's Matinee.

RANGBODHECHHU NATYA SAMAJ

Will stage on
THURSDAY, 12th May 1927 at 9 P.M.
SUFED DAKU
(In Hindi-Urdu)
SATURDAY, 14th May at 9 p.m.
and
SUNDAY, 15th May at 3-30 p.m.
SANSHAYA KALLOL
Revati: Rangdevata Raghuvir.
AT THE
RIPON THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.
Booking at the Theatre.
Rang Devata Raghuvir Saokar will act as the Heroine.

SECOND EDITION

JUST PUBLISHED

SIXTY YEARS OF INDIAN FINANCE

BY
Prof. K. T. SHAH

...ssor of Economics, Univers... of Bombay.

New Edition brought up-to-date, thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged.

Price Rs. 10.

Published by
D. B. TARAPOREWALA SONS & Co.,
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Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, May 11.

Yesterday the London Silver Market closed 1/8d. higher for spot and 1/16d. higher for forward contracts. Shanghai Exchange is reported to be 2/6/8 and American Silver is said unchanged. Today the local Market opened for Vaishakh at Rs. 59/1 and improved to 59/3 on short covering in the narrow market. On the whole the market continues quiet but steady with a small business and it does not look like to show any marked change at the moment. The closing prices were easy as under:—

Silver Ready	59 0 0
Vaishakh	58 15 0
Jaishta	58 15 0

GOLD.

Bombay May 11.

The market is rather quiet but steady as under:—

Ready Bar	21 10 0
Vaishakh	21 9 9
Jaishta	21 8 9
National Bank	21 12 0
Sovereigns	13 13 0

EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 11.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buyin g3 M/st D A 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 892.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 132.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 128.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 137 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's sellin gD D Rs. 172 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 2777.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 7/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.26.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.97.
London—Rome Liras 90.35.
London—Berlin Marks 20.501.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNT.

Bombay, May 11.

3 months London discounts 3 11/16 per cent.
6 months London discounts 3 3/4 per cent.
Call Money 6 1/4 per cent.
1 month 5 per cent.
3 months 4 per cent.
6 months 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India 7 per cent.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 10.

May	15.05—.25
June	15.15—.25
July	15.22—.25
August	15.24—.25
September	15.32—.25
October	15.42—.25
November	15.47—.23
December	15.47—.23
January	15.42—.25
February	15.42—.25
March	15.42—.25
April	15.42—.25
May	15.47—.25
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	16.00—.20

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 10.

Interest Day to Day Loans	3-7/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months	3-23/32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	3-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 10.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.50-1/2
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.14
T.T. Brussels on London	34.96
T.T. Madrid on London	27.40
T.T. Milan on London	90.17
T.T. Berne on London	25.26
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London Prague	164.06

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 10.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb. spot:

Buyers	1/7-7/8
Sellers	1/8

Pale Crepe, lb. Spot:—

Buyers	1/7-7/8
Sellers	1/8

LINSEED.

London, May 10.

Linseed Calcutta, ton:—
May/June shipment value £18 7/6.
June/July shipment value £18/7/6.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
July/Aug. shipment Hull paid £16/12/6.
Linseed Bombay ton:—
May/June shipment offered £19/0/0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 10.

Linseed Oil naked London, ewt:—
May/Aug. delivery sellers 32.3.
Sept/Dec. delivery sellers 33/4-1/2.

COFFEE.

New York, May 10.

Coffe Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot:—
15-1/2.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay May 11.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 10th inst.

Wheat	20,561	cwts.
Linseed	22,182	,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	1,129	,,
Gingeliyseed	8	,,
Poppyseed	308	,,
Broundnuts	2,950	,,
Castorseed	6,042	,,
Rice	3,131	,,
Myrabollams	5,407	,,
Cottonseed	4,808	,,
Gram	3,088	,,
Joowar	2,025	,,
Bajree	2,608	,,
Coal	1,020	tons.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle"
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ld.)

Muktsar (Punjab), May 9.

Wheat Har		4 10	0
Wheat Bhadan		4 12	0
Wheat Asuj		4 14	6
Gram Jeth		3 10	0
Gram Har		3 11	6
Gram Asuj		3 15	3
Rapeseeds Jeth		7 10	6
Rapeseeds Bhadan		8 3	0
Barley Jeth		3 7	3
Barley Asuj		3 11	6
Cottonseeds Jeth		3 14	6
Cottonseeds Bhadan		4 4	0

READY.

New Wheat	4 8 0	to 5 4	0
New Gram	3 10 0	to 3 14	0
New Barley		3 7	3
Rapeseeds		7 10	0
Cottonseeds		3 14	6

Market Arrival:—

Wheat	1,200 mds.
Gram	800 mds.
Barley	700 mds.
Rapeseeds	200 mds.

Market Condition.—Steady.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 10.

May	15.47 plus .03
July	15.68 plus .03
October	15.97 plus .05
December	16.15 plus .06
January	16.21 plus .07
March	16.40 plus .06
Middling Spot	15.75

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, May 10.

July	15.69 plus .09
October	15.90 plus .08
Middling Spot	15.35 plus .08

NEW YORK.

New York, May 10.

NEW YORK 10-30 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

May	15.36
July	15.58
October	15.86

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

May	15.39
July	15.60
October	15.88

NEW ORLEANS 9 A.M.:—

July	15.54
October	15.80

RECEIPST AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, May 10.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	19,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	24,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 10.

May	8.31—.04
June	8.34—.03
July	8.41—.03
August	8.42—.03
September	8.44—.03
October	8.47—.03
November	8.48—.03
December	8.51—.04
January	8.53—.03
February	8.54—.03
March	8.58—.03
April	8.58—.03
May	8.59—.03
Middling Spot	8.76—.07

SALES.

Liverpool, May 10.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 10.

Scinde Good	6.85—.10
Scinde Fully Good	7.05—.10
Scinde Fine	7.25—.10
Bengal Good	6.85—.10
Bengal Fully Good	7.05—.10
Bengal Fine	7.25—.10
Oomra Good	7.25—.10
Oomra Fully Good	7.50—.10
Oomra Fine	7.75—.10
Broach Good	7.25—.10
Broach Fully Good	7.55—.10
Broach Fine	7.85—.10

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 10.

Silver:—Market very quiet.

Spot	25-15/16
Forward	25-13/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 10.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4/4/10-1/4.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 10.

Demand Bills	4.85,56

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS.—N.Y:—Early declined on Long liquidation. Later Improved on fresh buying and short covering. Futures 3 to 7 higher. Spot Cotton unchanged.

LOCAL.—Declined on long liquidation—Rallied on fresh suport. Closed Quiet but steady.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received to-day the following cables:—

New York: May highest 15.50 (2-20 pm.) lowest 15.35 (11 a.m.)

New York market very steady. Appears that long liquidation is about complete.

Liverpool: 9-25 a.m. Light rains Arkansas and Mississippi Valley.

Liverpool: 8-40 p.m. Further heavy rains in the Central belt.

Another of Liverpool friends cable:—More unwanted heavy rains. Favour buying.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

Our opinion is unchanged; whilst the markets may decline somewhat further we believe purchases made at this level will ultimately show good prfit.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable to-day from their Liverpool Agents:—

"Floods Discounted. West Texas too dry."

AMERICAN.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened quiet and declined 9 points on long liquidation during the first hour. At the decline there was fresh bull support in conjunction with short covering which caused an improvement of 15 points. Towards the closing the market ruled quiet but steady with futures 3 to 7 points higher for the day. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged.

The Liverpool cotton market opened 3 points lower and soon improved on reports of further rains. The improvement was not maintained as opening advices from New York were easy. The close was quiet at a decline of 3 to 4 points. Spot cotton declined 7 points to 8.76d. per lb.

Latest cables received bring us the information that further heavy rains are reported in the Central belt. Continued rains in the Central belt have mared excellent crop prospects in that region creating an anxious state of affairs for the time being. Recent long liquidation has left the market technically in a healthier condition and we believe unless there is decided improvement in the weather, further advance in the prices of American cotton is inevitable—as the "feel" of the market continues bullish.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, May 11.

Following a small rise of 3 to 7 points in New York futures, the local forward market opened to-day for Broach July/Aug delivery at 317/- and improved half a rupee on scattered buying. At this level there was general long liquidation by operators, Commission houses and Japanese firms which results into a drop of about Rs. 2 per Cdy. At the decline there was some fresh support and prices rallied and closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach				
Apl/May	313	313	312	312/8
July/Aug	317	317/8	315/8	317/4
Apl/May (1928)	319	320	318/8	319/12
Oomra				
May	298	299	297	299
July	301	303	301	303
Dec/Jan	304	304	303	304
Bengal				
May	282	284	282	283
Dec/Jan	270	272	270	272

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, May 11.

Liverpool opened 4 points higher but later cables showed it only 1 points higher The forward market ruled very narrow with a small business. Some Japanese firms were sellers of Oomra contracts. The close of the market was quiet but steady. Ready cotton continues in moderate demand.

Broach				
Apl/May	312	312	311/8	311/8
July/Aug	316/4	316/8	316	316
Apl/May (1928)	318/4	318/2	318	318
Oomra				
May	298/8	298/8	298	298
July	300	300	299/8	299/8
Dec/Jan	303	303	302	302
Bengal				
May	282	282/4	282	282
Dec/Jan	270	270	269	269

TENDERS.

Bombay, May 11.

	To-day	Total
F. G. M. G. Broach	400	600
F. G. M. G. Bengal	Nil	600
Fine M. G. Oomra	1800	4,700

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, May 11.

Bengal Dec/Jan				272
Bengal May				284
Broach Apl/May				313
Broach 1928 Apl/May				319
Broach Jan/Apl				317
Oomra Dec/Jan				304
Oomra May				299
Oomra July				303
Southern M/June				320
Bengal	298	291	284	276
S./P.	295	283	281	273
Rajputana	298	291	284	276
Broach	325	321	315	
P./A.	339	332	325	318
Viramgaum	332	329	324	
Dholleras	327	324	319	
Surat	368	365	360	
Navsari	383	380	375	
Oomra No 3	304	299	293	
C. P. No. 1	318	313	307	
C. P. No. 2	311	306	300	
Khandesh	301	296	290	
Muthia	299	294	288	
Southern			326	322
Bijapur			321	317
Bagalkot			336	332
Compta		352	348	344
Tinnevelly		363	359	355
Karungannies		375	371	367
Combodia		380	376	372

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, May 11

			Ready Mill	Terms New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	295	
,,	Fine	,,	290	
,,	F.G.	,,	285	
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	290	
,,	F.G.	,,	280/83	
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M. G.	318/20	
Nagpur		,,	318/20	
Yeotmal		,,	310/12	
Arv.		,,	310/14	
Amraoti		,,	303/5	
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	,,	303/5	
Mulkapur	,,	,,	300	
Khandesh	,,	,,	298/300	
Muthia	Fine	,,	295	
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	,,	305/10	
Purna	Average	,,	300/5	
Parbhani/Sailu	,,	,,	305	
Indore/Ujjain	,,	,,	305	
Burwah Sanavad			305	
Broach Fine M.G.	,,	325/28	+9 May	
WesternsGoodHG		305/10	May June+13/4	
Cambodia Fine F G				
Miraj/Sangli F.G.		..	335/40	
Compta F.G.M.G.		340/42	+34 MayJune+30	
Dhollera			May+13June+8	
Kadi/Viramgam			May+13/4	

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay May 11.

Linseed May	11	2	3
Linseed Sept	11	10	3
Wheat May	7	13	0
Wheat Sept	8	0	6

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUCE & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, May 11

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	107	3,07,698	2,88,135
Central India		2,74,639	3,52,032
Barsi and Nagar	154	1,87,333	2,04,283
Hyderabad-Gaorani		66,275	72,378
Berar	492	5,48, 859	4,62,007
Central Provinces		2,24,875	2,38,195
Total Oomras..	753	16,09,679	16,17,800
Dholera	103	1,34,841	2,23,752
N.W. Provinces ..	144	54,666	1,27,677
Rajputana ..	170	46,766	96,779
Sind-Punjab ..	50,	1,12,915	280'541
Broach	1246	1,88870	309222
Coompta & Dharwar	707	74,251	78096
Westerns-Northerns	305	34,009	53,077
Cocoanada ..		403	1,707
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		12,349	17,474
Persian		3,797	3,758
American.. ..		1,70,711	3,357
Egyptian and African	56	53,313	51,792
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.	51	3,147	
Total	3534	24,96621	2868159

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 5th May.

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	2,262	2,56,064	4,37,192
Japan & China	4200	11,78,570	14,32,638
Coast Ports ..	100	15,819	20,778
Up-country by Rail		89,403	64,963
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		31,885	43,212
Total	6562	15,74,741	19,98,783

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombal, May 11.

100	Toyomankwa	Verabal	285	
100	Dd.	Bengal	284	
100	Currimbhai	Ujjain	305	
200	Japan T. & Co.	Hingoli	305	
100	E. D. Sassaan & Co.	Amraoti	303	
100	Ozoburin & Co.	Shegaon	301	
100	Colaba Land Mill	Mughai	305	
100	Virjee Ladhu & Co.	Upland	325	
100	Raiji Bros.	Hingoli	305	
100	P. R. Vakharia	Sangli	330	
100	E. Spinner & Co.	Harsud	303	
100	G. Madhavji & Co.	Broach	329	

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 10.

Cottonseed Bombay:—
May/June shipment quoted £9 2/6.
Castorseed Bombay:—
May/June shipment offered £18/5/0.
Rapeseed Toria ton:—
May/June shipment quoted £20/7/6.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay May 11.

The settlement passed off quietly and this morning the Stock Exchange opened rather quiet with long liquidation which was null absorbed and the market displayed a firm tendency. There was some improvement in Tata Iron shares. It is resolved that the market will close daily at 2 p.m. in summer months.

The following are to-day's closing quotations.

LOCA L BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India ..	50	22	78	
Baroda	50	4	85	
Central Co-operative ..	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	29	8
Eastern ..	£5.	9 p.c.	81	
Imperial ..	500	40	1480	
Imperial Contributory ..	125	10	370	
Union .. :	5	0	4	2
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	XD 26	12
Central India Mining ..	10	4-8Y	26	12
Indian Cement O.	350	..	203	12
Katni Cement O.	100	..	185	
Katni Cement D.	40	..	675	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	7	10
Shivrajpur ..	10	8Y.	50	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	865	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	148	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	104	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	
Hoshirapur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101	
Larkhana ..	100	5 p.c.	86	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	83	
Pachora Jammsi	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	110	
Sind Light ..	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley ..	500	8 p.c.	685	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	80	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	216	4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	240	10
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	16	14
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity ..	100	5 p.c.	78	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	857	8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	965	
Bombay Tramways O. ..	50	2-8	143	2
Bombay Tramways P... ..	50	3-8	67	4
Karachi Electricity	100	6	102	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O ..	1,000	40	1086	4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P. ..	1,000	7. p.c.	992	8
Tata Power O...	1,000	..	585	
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	852	8
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press ..			435	
Akbari ..	500	..	160	
Fort ..	475	..	250	
Harvey & Sabapathy ..	500	20-35	1030	
Indian Cotton ..	128	17/8	205	
Manmad Manufacturing ..	250	2	220	
New Berar ..	500	7	780	
New East India	1,000	9	925	
New Mofussil P.	400	5	565	
New Prince of Wales ..	500	5	10	
Volkart U.P. ..	500	5	530	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	306	4
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	21	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	696	4
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	216	4
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-8	
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	33	
British Burma Petroleum ..	8	0-6-9	6	15
Indo Burma Petroleum ..	100	..	182	8
Jost Engineering	100	10	140	
Mackenzie ..	100	30	337	8
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning ..	1,000	50Y	650	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	132	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	95	8
Tata Iron and steel Def. ..		30	225	
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy. ..		..	67	4
Thacker ..	50	..	115	
Telephone ..	50	Nil	41	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	1000	
Industrial & Prudential ..	6	1-4 p.c.	4	14
Jupiter			5	2
New India ..	25	..	24	
Oriental Life ..	100	30 p.c.	1650	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	5	2
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance ..	100	10	430	
Apollo	50	..	9	
Assur Virjee ..	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	375	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	6	4
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	948	12
Bombay Industrial	108		5	4
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury ..	250	nil	32)	
Broach Fin Counts ..	50		75	
Century ..	100	10y	448	12
Central India O.	100	16	541	4
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	470	
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land Mill	100	65	160	
Crescent ..	100	4	227	8
Curimbhoy ..	250	..	270	
David	500	..	250	
Kuria	100	..	170	
Dawn	250	55	710	
E.D. Sassoon United O. ..	7-8	..	1-3	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	150	nil	311	4
Edward Sasson ..	200	nil	151	4
Elphinstone O. ..	700	..	27	
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	215	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	961	4
Finlay	1,000	..	160	
Framjee Petit	100	..	600	
Gokak	100	5	142	8
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1775	
Indian Bleaching etc	100	..	251	4
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	392	8
Jamashed O.	250	..	70	
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil	..	120	
Kilachand	25	..	3	12
Kohinoor		500	1177	8
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	6000	
Madhavrao Scindia ..	100	..	24	
Madhowj Dharamsi	100	..	152	8
Madras United ..	250	15	500	
Mancekjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1850	
Mathradas	100	..	80	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	90	
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2200	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	128	12
Mysore	53	4	132	8
New City of Bombay	100	10	170	
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	356	
Osmansbhai (100) ..	75	..	60	
Pearl	250	8	622	8
Poenix . ..	100	10	448	
Premier..	100	..	13	
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	20	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	630	
Sholapur	1,000	200	8850	
Simplex	100	..	203	12
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..	32	8
Standard	500		1645	
Swadeshi	500	537	8	XD
Swan	00	..	120	
Tata Mill O.	5	..	101	4
Vishnu Cotton O. ..		90	2709	
Vishnu P.	500	35	650	
Western India Spng. ..	1,000	50y	915	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad							430	
Bombay Cotton							375	
Bombay Dyeing	945	912	8	91	3	12	948	12
Century ..	416	4	446	4	448	12	448	
Central India							542	8
Colaba Land							160	
Crescent							277	8
Edward Sassoon							151	4
Fazulbhoy	956	4	957	8	960		961	4
Finlays							160	
Globe							42	8
Gokak							142	8
Indian Bleaching.. ..							251	4
Indore Malwa							392	8
Kohinoor							1177	8
Madhowjee							152	8
Mathuradas							80	
Meyer Sassoon							100	
Mysore							132	8
New Great							350	
Pearl ..	615	616	4	618	12		622	8
Pabany							311	4
Phoenix							445	
Simplex ..							203	12
Swadeshi							537	8 XD
Swan Mills							170	
Tata Mills							105	
Govt. paper : /2 per cent.							78	12
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.							108	2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 11.

2 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78/11.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/14.
4 per cent Loan due 1830/70 Rs. 89/9.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/1.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/14.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950 Rs. 112/10.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103/8

Forward rates. Delivery 16th May 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 78/11 1945/55 Rs. 108/1.

Tone of Market.—Weak, more sellers.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 10.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	£19-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£114-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 9-1/2
National Bank	£ 48-7/8
Eastern Bank	£ 6-1/2
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£ 87-1/2
Conversion Loan	£ 76-7/8
Indian Loans 5 1/2 per cent	£103
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£ 58
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	£ 61
Indian Loan 3 1/2 per cent Sterlnig Loan	£ 71
Consols	£ 55-1/2
War Loan 5 per cent	£100-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£ 92

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET.

10D. IF CROP 15 MILLION.

AMERICANS.

The weekly report issued by Messrs. Langley and Co. on the 10th instant states that New York futures closed yesterday with values for July and October higher over the week by 43 and 42 points respectively.

A week ago, with reports of fine weather it looked very much as if there would be some reaction. Was just which the market was hesitating that news of further serious flooding was received, which quickly dispelled the immediate prospect of any reaction and occasioned a sharp advance of 1|2 to 3|4 of a cent.

To within a week ago speculative buying had mostly accounted for the strength, but during the latter part of the advance renewed trade buying has been a noteworthy feature, both in America and Europe. From this, it may be assumed that the damage caused by the floods is definitely fairly material, as trade interests for the most part so liberally supplied this season are not likely to increase their commitments at this stage of the season unless there appears some real justification for doing so.

The last official weekly Weather Report was construed by our Liverpool Agents as mostly favourable with the exception of the flooded area. According to our advices, weather conditions, a part from the Mississippi and adjoining sections, have been generally satisfactory for some time and we think it is well to bear this in mind, as the floods have now had a very fair run and should it turn out that the damage has been overestimated, which is not improbable, we think it very unlikely that the market would find sufficient support to be maintained at present levels.

Our most recent advices to hand are somewhat contradictory. Our Principal Mr. G. E. D. Langley cables under yesterday's date that in his opinion the market has discounted the unfavourable weather news and considers it dangerous to be 'long.' One of our Liverpool correspondents on the other hand states that he prefers the 'long' side until the outlook becomes less uncertain.

During the week, we cabled our Liverpool friends as to what size crop present prices discounted and what price they expected if 15 million bales were realised. Their reply read as under:—

"Think present prices discount 16 million, 10d. If 15 million."

Personally, we definitely do not agree with this opinion as a 15 million crop this season would leave us with an available supply for 1927-28 of between 23 and 24 million bales, a probable supply in excess of the present season, so unless there is a phenomenal expansion in the world's consumption, 10d. seems to us most unjustifiably optmistic.

Personally, while we are not prepared to voice any definite opinion either way as the market now is so largely a question of weather, we are inclined to look for a further reaction as we think present prices have certainly discounted serious damage which after all may not prove to be so material as generally expected. However, a healthy reaction, we think, would afford a good opportunity for purchases, as another large crop is as yet by no means assured, and with all due respect to our friends on the other side, we have little doubt that they will exercise what means available to kill the crop several times over during the growing period.

BOMBAY.

The local market encouraged by bullish advices from the other side, has continued to rule very firm, and with the exception of a short period of liquidation following fairly heavy Oomra tenders in the middle of the week, speculators have continued to buy.

While it cannot be said that export demand has shown any material improvement, a small but steady demand is reported from the Continent, which has resulted in more activity on the part of local European Exporters. Japanese Exporters have been moderate buyers of Actual, but we do not anticipate any substantial support from this quarter for the time being in view of the recent weakness of the Japanese Exchange.

As the market at present is largely in the hands of speculators, the market is to a greater extent than usual dependent upon Americans, which market, in turn, is dependent upon weather.

Miss Gohar Jan, the well-known artist, charged Fyaz Hossain before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Calcutta on Tuesday, with criminal breach of trust. The Magistrate issued a search warrant against the accused.—Free Press.

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SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, May 11.

Ready Prices have dropped by about an anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing Price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled weak to-day by evidencing a drop of about 9d. per cwt. in April Shipment Prices for Java Sugar, June & July-Aug-Sept. Shipment Prices also register a drop of about a Pence per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 16/1 per cwt.
Transhipment, Rs. 11/1 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment April, Sh. 16/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment June, Sh. 16/4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July Aug-Sept Sh. 16/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Octo-Nov-Dec., Sh. 16/5 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/6 per cwt.
Tone: Weak.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
May 11.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	Per lb	
Textile	„	0 11 3
Century	„	0 11 0
Jacob	„	0 11 0
E. D. Sassoon	„	0 10 9
Apollo	„	0 10 9
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In;		
Standard Mill	Per lb	0 15 0
Century 91 1/2-29 1/2	„	0 15 3
Century 6404-8705	„	0 15 9
Hindustan Mill	„	0 15 3
Fazal (Mahal)	„	0 15 0
Phoneix	„	0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	„	0 14 6
Maneckji (Patangia)	„	0 15 0
Kaliamardan	„	0 15 0
Daud Sahib	„	0 14 6
Ganga Ghat	„	0 14 9
LONG CLOTH(Light weight)	No. 5202/5303	
Rachael Mill	„	1 1 0
Hindustan Mill	„	0 15 6
David Mill	„	1 0 0
Apollo Mill	„	0 15 9
Moon Mill	„	0 15 9
LONG CLOTHx Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	„	0 15 3
Gold Mohor	„	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	„	0 14 6
Apollo (Pyala)	„	0 14 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	0 14 6
Sakuntala	„	0 14 6
Sundari Brand	„	0 14 3
Globe	„	0 14 3
Rachael	„	0 14 9
Palkhi	„	0 14 3
Maher	„	0 14 9
Kechhwa	„	0 14 6
LEPAD:—		
Spring	„	0 15 0
Textile	„	0 15 0
Century	„	0 14 6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	„	1 0 3
Jacob	„	1 0 0
Century	„	1 0 0
Mun Mill	„	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	„	0 15 3
Century	„	1 0 0
Jacob	„	0 15 0
Mun Mill	„	0 15 9
1386 Tata	„	2 12 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3 12 0
Jamshed	„	3 12 0
Century	„	4 2 0
Pearl Pabaney	„	4 2 0
Hindustan No. 962	„	4 3 6
BLACK CHECK		
5800 Sholapur	„	10 12 0
58000 Kurla	„	8 2 0
1325 Morarji	„	5 6 0
GABRUN No. 5124		
Pearl Pabaney	„	7 6 0
Hindustan	„	7 6 0
E. D. Rachael	„	6 4 0
SALITA:—		
Century	„	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 14 6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 5 0
777 Crescent	„	2 3 6
Apollo David	„	2 3 6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	per lb	1 2 0
Phoenix	„	1 2 0
Kohinoor	„	1 2 0
Tata	„	1 2 0

JAVA SUGAR.

London, May 10.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25, c and f Calcutta:—
June per cwt 16|6.
July|Sept per cwt 16|4-1|2.
Oct|Dec. per cwt 16|6.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 c and Bombay:—
July|Sept per cwt 16|6-1|4.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 c and f Karachi:—
July|Sept per cwt 16|7.

LONDON METALS.

	London, May 10.
Copper English best Selected	£ 60-3|8
Copper Braziers	£ 71
Yellow Metal	£ 65-1|4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	£ 25-3|4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	£ 14-7 8
Tin English Ingots	£295-3|4

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay May 11

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have receivd the following quotations by special Cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:

Name of Company	Face value of shares	Paid up per share	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7 1/2% 1933 Notes)	£100	£100	£103.0.0
Anglo-Persian Oil Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£ 4.10.0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£100	£100	£82.15.0
Balaghat Gold Mining (10% Pref.)	10s	10s	£ 0. 9. 6
Bombay Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	£ 108. 0. 0
British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd.	8s	8s	£ 0. 9. 9
Burma Corporation Ltd.	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	£ 0.15.6
Burmah Oil Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£ 6.2.6
Calcutta Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	£ 109.0.0
Australian 5% Loan (1935/45)	£100	£100	£ 98.15.0
Calcutta Port Trust 5% Debs. (1953/83)	£100	£100	£97. 0.0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£1	£1	£0.17.9
Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£5	£5	£19. 5.0
Chersonese Rubber Co. Ltd.	2s	2s	£0.3.6
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	£5	£6.10.6
French 5% Rentes	Frs. 1,000	Frs. 1,000	£19. 0.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	$125	$125	£115.10.0
India 3 1/2% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£71.2.6
India 4 1/2% Sterling Loan (1950/55)	£100	£100	£91. 0.0
India 3% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£61.2.6
India 5 1/2% Sterling Loan (1932)	£100	£100	£103.10.0
Karachi Port Trust 5 1/2% Debs. (1954)	£100	£100	£101.10.0
Linggi Plantations Ltd.	£1	£1	£2.12.6
Lloyds Bank Limited	£1	£1	£3.2.6
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ltd.	$10m	$10m	£0.16.6
National Bank of India Ltd	£25	£12/10	£49.0.0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£10	£10	£4.15.0
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	£10	£10	£9. 7.6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 Debs.	£100	£100	£81. 0.0
Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£4.15.0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ordy. Stock)	£100	£100	£194.0.0
—do— —do— (4% Pref. Stock)	£100	£100	£87.15.0
Tata Iron & Steel (7% Debentures)	£100	£100	£ 100.0.0
Tata Power (7 1/2% 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	£100	£100	£96. 0.0
War Loan 5% (1929 47)	£100	£100	£101. 0.0

REMARKS:— Market—tendency upward.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 11.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special telegram from their Agents in Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.	Face value Rs.	Cost at rub in par, per Acre	bearing Acres	Tea in bearing Acres	Dividend per cent. 1925	1926
Bukit Darah Rubber	26	10	683	850		33	18
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	18	10	730	315		40	20
Ceylon Planters	45	10	310	714	93+	85	40
Ceylon Rubber	65	10	314	1400		110	100
Clunes Estates	38	10	455	1048		85	10
Cochin Rubber	50	15	370	1094		95	35
Eila Tea	375	100	474	1072		60	5
Estates Co. of Uva	35	10	565	325	2512	30	3
Fairlawn Estate	31	15	1094		685	20	20
Frocester Estates	87 8	10	281	997		120	100
Hatbawe Rubber	10-8	10	930	661		35	5
Honiton Rubber	10	10	1344	397		18	
Horawala Rubber	82-8	10	390	768		140	120
IndoMalay Estates	25	10	612	735		55	40
Jambulande T. & Rub	18-8	10	730	526		22 1/2	20
Jebong Rubber	23 8	10	738	1626		40	30
Kalutara Company	52	10	412	1212		90	100
Kalutara Rubber	24	10	825	547		135x	34
Kelani Valley Rubber	35	10	494	333		75	40
Langat River	35	10	441	1112	926+	52	73
Lanka Rubber	92-8	10	220	531		135	115
Lansdowne Rubber	210	50	550	817		60	75
Maha Uva Estates	50	10	405		822	35	45
Matale Valley Rubber	34	10	670	587		45	10
Meall Mor Estates	30	15	725	418	543	25	22 1/2
Mirishena Rubber	10	10	388	912		80	95
Naranjoda Rubber	35	10	479	365		70	15
Neuchatel Estates	56	15	720	2423	695	45	40
North-Western Rub.	27	10	413	778	414	30	25
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	29	10	690	822	411	35	6
Rubber Growers'	45	10	426	634		95	85
Saffragam T. & Rub.	2 0	50	383	3207	379	5	10
Talgaswella Tea	65	10	232	960	195	100	15
Torrington Tea	30	10	1240		501	17	17
Udabage Tea	92-8	20	439	1330	1 0	80	65
Udapolla Rubber	29	10	1116	730	209X	32	1/2
Ullswater Rubber	20	10	445	375		25	20
Vogan Tea	57-8	10	395	1185	956	75	65

Interims Final for 1926 + Cocoanuts X On Old Shares

Remarks:—Market—steady.
Rubber:—Spot Colombo—Re. 1.05 Cents.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

	Latest Prices.
Millar's Timber and Trading Co. Ord.	1 4 6
4 1/2 per cent India Loan 1950/55 z	91 0 0
African and Eastern Trade Corpn. Ord.	1 7 3
Anglo Dutch Plants of Java	2 8 0
Attock Oil	1 0 9
Associated Portland Cement	1 0 0
Bengal Iron Ord.	0 14 3
Burma Corporation	0 15 3
British American Tobacco	5 3 6
Courtaulds	0 3 9
Calico Printers	1 6 6
Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd.	1 14 3
Anglo Persian Oil Co.	4 11 3
English Elec. Co. Ord.	0 10 0
Fine Spinners Ord.	2 3 0
General Elec. Co. Ord.	1 10 3
Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ord.	4 12 6
Siemens Bros.	1 7 0
Central Prov. Manganese	6 7 6
Hudson's Bay Co. Ord.	5 16 3
Malayalam Plantations Ord.	2 0 0
British Burma Pets. Ord.	0 9 10 1/2
Rubber Plantations Invest. Trust Ord.	2 2 9
Soudan Plantations	4 6 10 1/2
Viceyrs Ord.	0 10 6
Pahang Consolidated Co. Ord. (Tin)	0 12 6
Imperial Tobacco Co. Ord.	5 1 3

Remarks:—Government Securities.—Firm.
General Securities.—Improving tendency.
Oil shares.—Steady.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 10.

Barletta Russo per 63 lb:—
May|June shipment quoted 53|9.
Rozario Santa Fe per 63 lb:—
May|June shipment quoted 55.
Wheat Australian:—
May|June shipment sellers 55|6.
Wheat Choice White Karachi:—
May|June shipment quoted 55 3.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

It is understood owing to the growing collections of exhibits in the archaeological section of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, there has been a proposal to demolish the old building and erect fire proof buildings in its place.—Free Press.

A three-storied house situated in the thickly populated locality near Someswar Temple, Poona, has been gutted by a disastrous fire which broke out in Tuesday in the early hours of the morning. The damage caused by the fire is estimated at about Rs. 4,000.—Associated Press.

One hundred and thirty-four pilgrims bound for Mecca have left Rangoon. The latest contingent consist of Indian and Burmese Muslims, males and females, from all parts of Burma.—Free Press.

A Rangoon message says:—Mung Kvin Shein, formerly editor of the "Wunthanu" having admitted that an article enlitled "Heavy burden on Burmese people" published in his paper on the 22nd January was seditious, and having tendered an apology to the Government for its publication, the Local Government have decided to withdraw the prosecution, launched against him under sections 124— and 153—, I.P.C.— A. P.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Through O. M. PAREKH.)
Bombay, May 11th.

JUTE.			
Albion	560	Howrah	47+D
Alliance	610	India	
Alexandra		Kamarhatty	708
Anglo-India	445	Kankanarrah	550
Auckland	337	Kelvin	950
Barnagore	248	Khardah	545
Bally	275	Kinnion	1145
Birla	14/9	Lansdowne	315
Belvedere	645	Lawrence	720
Budge-Budge	660	Lothian	550
Caledonian	710	Naihati	615
Chapdani	178	National	34
Clive	43/8	New Central	660
Craig	6/2	Northbrook	63
Cheviot	338	Nudea	52
Dalhousie	533	Offent	295
Delta	644	Presidency	10/12
Empire	60/8	Reliance	82/8+D
Fort Gloster	1025	Soorah	33
Fort William	395	Standard	525
Gondalpara	1195	Union	753
Gourepore	775	Waverly	8/10
Hukumchand	17/6	HESSIAN	15/3
Hooghly	105	JUTE	
COTTON.			
Agra United 9 ans		Dunbar	235
Bowaria		Keshavram Cotton	4/4
Bengal Nagpur	25/12	New Ring	
COAL.			
Burrakur	16/14	Kurdi	
Bokaro Ramgur	13	Neetooria	
Gusick & Musalia		New Kendah Raneegunge	
Katras Jherriah	6/8	Samla Kendra	5/9
MISCELLANEOUS.			
B.B. Petrol'm.		I. Standard Wagon	
B.I. Corporn.	4	pre 88 or 32/4	
B.I. „ D		Marshalls	3/4
Burma Corp	9/14	Madon Theatres	5/8
C.P. Cement		Scindia Steam	
Howra Oil	16/14	Titagar Paper	
Hume Pipe		Thorney Croft	
I.I. Still	10/10	Imperial Bank	1488
		Conty.	368
		3½% Paper	78/15
		45-55 Loan	

Remarks.—Jute shares quiet cottons coals were steady Government Securities remained unchanged. 6 per cent Bonds (1932) 107.9.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 11TH MAY 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 11th May, 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab:—Skies are clear and air is drier than usual. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal in the extreme north of the provinces and the minimum alone in the eastern and central parts. Multan recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 107 degrees

The United Provinces—Skies are clear and humidity is appreciably in defect. Day temperature did not differ much from the normal; night temperature was lower than usual in the whole of the area. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 109 degrees at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana:—Skies are clear and the air is locally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the lower Sind and the minimum lower in upper Sind and north and west Rajputana. Jacobabad recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 111 degrees.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West:—Skies are moderately clouded over South Gujarat and west Kathiawar and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere Vapour in air is locally in excess in Gujarat and Central India West. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Bhuj and lower at Surat; the minimum was almost normal throughout the division. The thermometer rose yesterday to 109 degrees at Ahmedabad and Deesa.

The Central Provinces:—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the western districts and in defect generally in the rest of the area. Maximum temperature was almost as usual; the minimum was below normal in the east of the division. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 113 degrees at Chanda.

The Konkan:—Skies are moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Temperature was almost as usual in the division and attained at Bombay the normal maximum value of 91.0 deg. and the minimum value of 80.5 deg.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad:—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over east Hyderabad and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan. Temperature was above normal in south Hyderabad, and almost as usual in other parts. The thermometer rose yesterday to 109 degrees at Nizamabad.

General Remarks:—Skies are mostly clear in northwest India as well as in the north of the Peninsula. A few falls of rain have occurred in Malabar, the principal amount being 0.12 in. at Cochin. Elsewhere weather has been dry.

Forecast:—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 2,300 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 11 hours 41 minutes yesterday (I.S.T.)

(Continued from colum 6)

tumbler, 50 cases cotton twill, 30 rubber heels 35 cases whistles, 9 cases bamboo ware, 50 cases umbrella ware, 24 cases cotton jean 45 cases enamel ware, 356 bales straw boards, 10 cases paper fan, 31 cases glass tubes, 48 cases E.G. bottles.

From Kobe: 100 cases silk goods, 10 cases needles, 497 cases glass ware, 68 cases porcelain, 94 cases cotton hoisery 164 cases cotton drill, 25 cases and 61 bales cotton yarn, 23 vases cotton sheets, 58 cases confection, 20 cases eyelets 10 cases shoe lace, 10 cases tin boxes, 10 cases cotton undershirts, 10 cases celluloid bangles, 17 cases cotton twill, 26 cases porcelain cleats, 1½ cases iron bolts, 13 ases bamboo ware.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 11.

S S Bassano, Harrison, Hull.
S S City of Canton, Johnson, New York.
S S British Soldier, Gove, Abadan.
S S Jalaputra, Owens, Calcutta.
S S Alipore, Gordon, Kobe.
S S Konderkerk, Coerkemp, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

May 12.

S S Massilia, Caithness, Liverpool.
S S Umsingha, Rycett, Rangoon.
S S Gharinda, Watson, Cancutta.

LOADING.

May 11.

Steamer Razmak for Aden.
Steamer Barpeta for Busrch.
Steamer City of Windsor for Okha and Karachi.
Steamer British Soldier for Abadan.

S S Bassano: The J F Co.'s steamer Bassano arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull with a general cargo.

S S City of Canton: The F F Campbell Co's steamer City of Canton arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S British Soldier: The Shaw Wallace Co.'s steamer British Soldier arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Jalaputra: The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalaputra arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Alipore: The P and O S N Co.'s steamer Alipore arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Konderkerk: The E D Sassoon Co.'s steamer Konderkerk, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Massilia: The Grahams T. Co.'s steamer Massilia sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Umsingha: The Grahams T. Co.'s steamer Umsingha will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with ballast.

S S Gharinda: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Gharinda, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

May 11.

S S Ranpura for London:—11 bales fox skins Alla Bros., 100 cwt sandal wood chips S Nowrojee and Co., 64 cases bristles A W S Wise and Co., 12 bales fox skins F Hajioff. 54 bales carpets F Hajioff.

For Marseilles: 3000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros. 2000cwt linseed L. Dreyfus and Co.

S S Massilia for Liverpool: 8 bales raw cotton F F Campbell and Co.

S S Castalia for Glasgow: 200 cwt linseed oil cakes and 3000 cwt groundnut oil cakes Moosabhoy and Co., 54 pkgs shoocks and 9 pkgs hoops S S Miranda, 990 cwt massoor Ralli Bros.

For Barcelona: 100 bales cotton B Cursandas and Co.

S S Domala for Hull: 3250 cwt cotton seed E D Sassoon and Co., 2000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp: 2000 cwt groundnut oil cakes N V Velmohamed.

For Ghent: 55 bales cotton Basler and Co.

For Havre: 110 bales cotton Chachaty and Thackersey and Co, 112 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Morroco for Barcelona: 95 bales hemp Rayenia Bros., 2000 cwt groundnuts Ralli Bros., 625 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Dalgoma for Dunkirk: 8000 cwt linseed, 6000 cwt linseeds D Sassoon and Co.

S S Kondekerk for Hamburg: 1000 cwt myrabollams M B Kaisha Ltd., 137 bales cotton Volkart Bros., 3000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp: 2625 cwt groundnut oil cakes J Travers and Sons, 300 cwt poppyseed Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdham: 1250 tons manganese ore T Morrison and Co., 1160 cwt poppyseed Ralli Bros., 1000 cwt. linseed oil cakes J Paramanand.

For Ghent: 230 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Trifels for Hamburg: 49 bales cotton fly Textile Products, 460 cwt cassia L Ebrahimjee, 2072 cwt groundnut oil cakes J Paramanand, 25 bales goat skins A E Blumenthol, 110 bales cotton K Devchand and Co., 38 bales cotton fly Textile Products, 324 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros., 1400 cwt fish manure L Ebrahimjee.

For Antwerp: 260 cwt bone sinews S Bannister and Co., 237 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S India: for Genova: 600 tons old iron scrap H K M Jaithoo, 250 tons old iron and and steel scrap and 150 tons old iron boiler plates K M Nathoo.

For Marseilles: 2000 cwt crushed bones F Ebrahim and Co.

S S Tamba Maru for Osaka: 10 tons scrap iron M B Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong: 7 cwt apricots D Hiralal and Co.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe: 100 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd 100 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 100 bales cotton L K Vassanjee and Co., 1400 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Nagasaki: 100 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama: 300 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

May 11.

S S Sado Maru from Nagoya. Agents: N Y Kaisha:—82 cases silk goods, 45 cases glass ware, 149 cases porcelain, 10 bales dhotty, 215 bales grey shirtings.

From Osaka: 22 cases shell buttons, 10 cases pearl buttons, 204 bales and 92 cases cotton shirting, 354 cases and 309 bales cotton yarn, 9 cases cotton undershirts, 15 cases red cotton cloth, 150 cases glass bangles, 33 cases hoisery goods, 10 cases cotton poplin, 10 cases tin boxes, 44 cases glass beads, 23 cases rubber balls, 20 cases umbrella ribs, 17 cases umbrella sticks, 1478 cases brass circles, 13 cases tin mirrors, 225 cases glass ware, 90 bales cotton drill, 70 cases glass

(Continued In Clumn 5.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

SATURDAY MAY 14.

S.S. "Razmak with English Mails leaves at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Malwa" at Aden.

SUNDAY May 15..

All-India Congress Committee meets at Congress House.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams to and from Burma are liable to heavy delay owing to storms in various sections causing disturbance and damage to lines.

C. K. P. SAMAJ. LAIBAUGH.

The adjourned general meeting of the members of the C. K P Samaj Laibaug will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. in the rooms of Mr. Chitanis on the 1st floor of the Padamsey Building Laibaugh.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The clan line s.s. "Urquhart" arrived in London in the morning of the 10th instant.

Clan line s.s. "Hesione" left Suez in the evening of 9th inst.

SPINNING COMPETITION.

The Secretary, Spinners' Club, No. 1, Krishnanivas Building, Matunga, writes:—

The adjourned Spinning competition will be held on Sunday, (the 15th instant) at 3 p.m. at Velji Lakhamsi Buildings, Matunga, G. I. P.

The intending candidates are requested to send their applications to the Secretary, so as to reach him on or before Saturday, (the 14th instant).

BOMBAY WASHERMEN.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala writes:—

"The washermen of Bombay finding that their numerous grievances are still left unredressed though constitutionally represented so many times to the authorities and the Municipality, will strike work for one day which will be announced shortly as a protest against the Municipality's regardlessness when they will hold a public meeting at the Mehalaxmi Ghat Preparations are being made in the matter."

MUNICIPAL INSURANCE FAILURES.

According to the "Chronicle" (Montreal) the State of Minnesota started a municipal insurance fund in 1913 and by 1922 it had collected Dol. 254,000, but when the Man Kato State Teachers' College was burned with a loss of Dol. 500,000 there was only Dol. 254,000 to pay the bill.

In 1921 Jacksonville, Florida, proposed to set aside Dol. 15,000 a year until a total of Dol. 150,000 was reached. The proposal was defeated. Within six months the municipal electric light plant was damaged to the extent of Dol. 25,000 at a time when their fund would have been only Dol. 15,000.

The City of Montreal has a municipal insurance fund to cover properties wide apart of Dol. 200,000. Then came losses on the City of Hall, Dol. 560,000; the incinerator plant Dol. 130,000, and the Bonsecours market, Dol. 30,000, a total of Dol. 1,600,000. And only Dol. 200,000 to meet them.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ended 7th instant the total mortality 538 was 11 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 21.34. These figures compare favourbly with those for the 19th week of 1926 when the mortality was 570 and death-rate 23.17 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1922-1926 when the average mortality was 641 and death-rate 26.88.

Out of the total deaths, 110 were among infants under one year of age; 12 deaths occurred among recen t arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera caused 1 attack and 1 death. Smallpox caused 73 attacks (including 2 imported, 1 from Andheri and 1 among the Haj pilgrims) and 37 deaths. Plague caused 23 attacks and 17 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 281 as against 404 for the 19 week of 1926 and 347 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1922-26).

SETH ANANDILAL PODAR SCHOOL SANTA CRUZ.

Prominent citizens of Santa Cruz met together last Sunday to consider the question of starting an Anglo-Vernacular school at Santa Cruz. It was unanimously decided to open the school from the 13th June next. And the school, it was decided, would in the first instance comprise of Marathi and Gujarati primary classes upto the fourth standard and English classes upto the fourth.

Sheth Anandilal Podar has very kindly offered to erect the requisite building for the school at his cost entirely and it has been decided to name the school after him. The building will be taken in hand as soon as the plot reserved for the site is handed over to the school committee by the Government. In the meanwhile the school will assemble in a newly erected and well ventilated building.

An existing fund of about Rs. 20,000 will form the nucleus of an endowment fund which it is hoped will go to Rs. 50,000.

It is hoped to secure the services of an experienced graduate (S.T.C.D.) in Government service as the principal of the school and staff of efficient teachers—graduates, undergraduates, vernacular trained teachers and lady graduates for the infant classes—has been selected.

Parents and guardians are requested to get the names of their children registered with Mrs. Urmila Mehta, Viller Villa, Santa Cruz.

PERSONAGE OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE

ISMAILIS' GREETINGS AND TRIBUTE TO AGA KHAN

A beautiful handy brochure is issued as a souvenir in commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of H. H. the Aga Khan's 50th birthday, which was celebrated on Tuesday, with eclat, at the Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay, under the auspices of the Recreation Club Institute.

Below are given a few extracts from the beautiful souvenir which has been enriched by including in it attractive coloured photographs of H. H. the Aga Khan and Prince Aly S. Khan:—

His Highness the Aga Khan of the illustrious House of Revered Prophet Mahomed (may peace be upon Him) completes his 50 years. To-day we rejoice in celebrating His Highness' Golden Jubilee. To the Ismailis, who are an integral part of the Brotherhood of Islam, the present auspicious occasion is of special significance and, considering that the Ismailis are scattered over all parts of the world, of world-wide interest.

Gentlemen, it is the Golden Jubilee of this illustrious personage of Royal Descent, we have to-day assembled to commemorate. Though His Highness may not rule over large territory, like his Noble Ancestors, he is, nevertheless, revered with as much devotion by his followers, who are influenced by the same religious Teachings, which inspired their ancestors in the past.

Gentlemen, to say that His Highness is a leading personage of international importance is merely repeating what is already too well-known, and there are hardly any who do not know of his beneficial activities in the cause of humanity, particularly for the uplift of the poor and needy, regardless of any distinctions of caste and creed. Those, who have had the privilege to come in his contact, have inevitably felt the inexpressible charm of his winning personality. Even a brief interview, with His Highness has never failed to make a lasting impression and in fact his benign influence has moulded the destinies of many a man who has sought for his guidance and advice. The present attempt is made to acquaint the reader with the unique position of His Highness the Aga Khan, as the spiritual and religious Head of the Ismailis, who acknowledge him as the Imam-e-Zaman, whose religious position may to some extent be campared with that of His Holiness the Pope in the Christian world, as understood by devout Catholics.

During the last fifty years, the Indian Ismailis have greatly improved in their economic and social status. They have notably advanced in the field of education and have attained a fair measure of success in the commercial, industrial and political life of the country. All this progress has been achieved under the benign influence and fostering care of the Imam-e-Zaman, who has ever taken keen and active interest in the welfare of his followers. They are deeply indebted to His Highness for all their worldly advancement, fully realising that the present status of their Community in the commercial and social life of India is mainly due to the untiring zeal and genuine sympathy of their Spiritual Overlord.

ENGINEERING DEPT. OF TRUST

DR. VIEGAS' MOTION FOR ENQUIRING ABOUT COST

A special meeting of the Improvement Trust Board has been called to-day to consider the notices of motion of Dr. A. G. Viegas, out of which two are given below:—"That the Board are strongly of opinion that early steps should be taken to terminate the agreements of Trust Officers and employees whose agreements expire during the current year by giving due notice to such Officers and employees as provided for in their respective agreements with a view to effect economy."

"That owing to the operations of the Trust having been greatly restricted as regards the Engineering Works, the Improvements Committee be requested to report whether the cost of the Engineering Department for the year 1927-28 amounting to Rs. 3,65,000 is not excessive compared with the Works they are to carry out and which are estimated to cost Rs. 15,70,144 including the cost of Rs. 2,79,000 for the Police Accommodation Scheme 67, the plans, construction and supervision of which are all to be done by the Government Public Works Department and as the cost of the Engineering Department works out at 28 p.c. of the cost of the Works (Rs. 15,70,144—2,79,000, equal to Rs. 12,91,144); and if so to submit at a very early date definite proposals for readucing the staff."

MR. BHARUCHA'S LECTURE.

TO-DAY, AT 7 P.M. AT C. J. HALL

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha there will be a public lecture at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall to-day Thursday (the 12th inst.) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) when B. F. Bharucha will speak on "Driving India to Revolt—Warning to Govt. and Leaders—Earnest Appeal to Youngsters". Lecture as open to all.

(The time originally fixed for this lecture was 6-30 p.m., but it is now fixed at 7 p.m. to enable Mrs. Naidu, who is expected to be present, to speak).

"The Hindu" understands that the M.L.C.'s belonging to the Justice Party have resigned their seats on the Estates Land Act Committee.—Free Press.

PANCHAGANI BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL

GOVERNOR OPENS SALE OF WORK

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his speech at the opening of the Sale of Work of the Panchgani Boys' High School on Wednesday, said:—

"It is with great pleasure that I meet for the first time your new Principal, the Reverned A. Dixon, and I sincerely welcome him and Mrs. Dixon to the Presidency, Mr. Dixon has already given strong evidence of his keen desire to make this School the success it should be, and, by the plans he has suggested to the School Committee, he has shown that he has fully appreciated the urgent needs of the School for that success. Repairs to the Buildings, a covered Playground for the boys in the monsoons, better sanitary arrangements, and an improved water supply, are not luxuries, but necessities for a School like this, and I sincerely trust that the School Improvement Fund will soon be large enough for the Committee to carry out these necessary works. I am particularly glad to learn that Mr. Dixon is a science man. We are always being told that our schools give too literary an education, though perhaps this is not a criticism which the boys of this school often find endorsed upon their compositions. It is a source of congratulation that those boys who have a scientific bent will now, it is hoped, be provided with the means of developing it—but scientific education entails expensive laboratories and apparatus. It must therefore be the earnest desire of all well-wishers of your School that the resources at the disposal of your authorities should be enlarged by every possible means to provide, also, an up-to date science laboratory.

Concluding, the Governor said:—I think the boys of this School have a special reason for pride, learning and playing, as they do, amongst mountains so full of history and of the beauties of nature as these Panchgani mountains are. Quite apart from the fact that you live so close to a Government House, I feel a special interest in you, as one of the very few schools of your type on this side of India, and it is my earnest wish that this School should grow and prosper.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have much pleasure in declaring the Sale of Work open."

THEATRE DANCING TIME

COMPANY SCORE AGAIN

Mr. Charles Chamier's Merry Company have established as great favourites with the Bombay crowd and, as usual, there was again a good audience at the Excelsior Theatre last night to witness the second change in programme. Wide and varied is the repertoire and the fare was as original and amusing as its predecessors. It takes an enthusiastic audience to appreciate a good effort and in this respect the performers did not lack encouragement. Divided into two parts the programme included several spicy little sketches with a good sprinkling of everything that goes towards making a very bright and entertaining little show.

The ubiquitous Mr. Charles Mason was very much in demand and according to his wont he did fail to provide something fresh in the way of "expression a la idiotic". Very amusing was his song concerning women, in which he describes them as snakes in the grass, flies in the ointment of bliss and slugs in the cabbage of joy, and he invariably emphasised these gentlesentiments with the slogan "I 'ates 'em like hell." And just as popular was Miss Murial Varna who shared her clanky colleague's task of providing the bulk of the humour. Those attractive sisters, the Misses Rita and Delia Vivienne provided one of the prettiest dances we have seen them perform and it was a matter of regret that time would not permit them to respond to the hearty applause which their efforts evoked Mr. Billy Bray and Miss Jo Wrenn, with their witty patter, made the minutes fly, while Mr. Fred Collier's songs are always appreciated. In a little speech thanking the audience for their hearty support, Mr. Charles Chamier announced that there would be a new programme on Friday night which will be the occasion of the Company's last appearance in Bombay.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, May 11.

The Newmarket Stakes resulted as follows: Call Boy, two to five, first: Hossan twenty to one, second: Romany, 100 to 8, third. Seven run. Won by four lengths. Same distance separated second and third.—Reuters Special.

Paris:—Doriot the Communist Deputy, who is travelling in China and Indo-China has been sentenced to thirteen months' imprisonment for subversive agitation. Notorious Communists Cachin and Monmoysseau have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and fine of two-thousand Francs, and Suzanne Giraud has been sentenced to ten months' imprisonment. Authorities have asked for suspension of Parliamentary immunity in case of Communist Deputies, Marty, Clamanus and Duclos.—London.—The Manchester Guardian" says: "It is authoritatively reported, that Imperial Chemical Industries are negotiating agreement with German Dyestuffs Corporation. It is expected that the two will pool their technical resources to eliminate competition and the ombing will involve about one-hundred andtwenty million sterling.—(Reuter Special.)

STANDARDS MILL CO. LD.

VOLUNTARILY WOUND-UP.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Standard Mills Company, Ltd. was held at the Bombay House, Bruce Street, on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. N. B. Sakalatvala presiding.

Proposed by Mr. V. S. Apte and seconded by Mr. Pransukhlal Mafatlal, the following resolution was unanimously carried:—

"The resolution passed in the extraordinary general meeting held on the 12th April 1927, should be confirmed."

COMPANY WOUND UP.

In their meeting held on the 12th April, the Directors of the Company had passed a resolution to the effect that the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of Indian Companies Act. The same meeting had appointed Mr. Pransukhlal Mafatlal, the liquidator. Both the resolutions were confirmed in yesterday's meeting according to the bye-laws of the Company.

REASONS FOR LIQUIDATION.

The preamble to the statements of Accounts says:—

In the month of January the Directors received a requisition from some of the shareholders asking that necessary meetings may be called for passing a special resolution for taking the Company into voluntary liquidation. In compliance with this request the Directors fixed the date of the first meeting for the 12th April 1927 and the date of the second confirmatory meeting for the 11th May 1927. In view of the probability of the resolution being passed the Directors have deemed it necessary to have the accounts made up for 15 months, that is upto 31st March 1927, in order that not only the work of the Liquidator may be facilitated but also that the shareholders may be able to see the position of the Company practically upto the date of the liquidation.

The Directors regret that the result shows a net debit balance of Rs. 4,79,293-6-5. This is due partly to the continued depression of the trade and also to the large quantity of high priced cotton in hand at the commencement of the year 1926 and partly to corrections made this year in respect of the over-valuation of stocks in the hands of Selling Agents in previous years. As a result of this adjustment the Managing Agents have refunded to the Company the sum of Rs. 33,268-10-8 charged in excess as commission with interest.

MRS. NAIDU IN BOMBAY

WELCOME AT BORI BUNDER

Punctually the Punjab Mail of the G. I. P. Railway steamed into the Victoria Terminus platform on Wednesday evening. No sooner did the train stop than Sreemati Sarojini Naidu stepped out of her compartment. The usual charming smile was, of course, on her lips. Though she was weak and had only just recovered from her recent illness at Lahore, she seemed to be quite jovial and had not lost anything of her energy. The wound she received in the motor accident at Lahore is fast healing up

There were on the platform Messrs. J. B. Patel, Osman Sobani, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Maulana Irfan, and others to welcome her. She drove straight to the Taj Mahal Hotel.

NO RETRENCHMENT IN PORT TRUST

At the Port Trust Meeting held on 10th inst. the following main items of business were disposed of:—

An expenditure estimated at Rs. 7,900 was sanctioned for renewing the railway siding serving the south wharf of Clarke Basin, Wadi Bunder, and an estimate of Rs. 55,000 for certain special repairs to Docks cargo cranes and for overhauling the hydraulic pressure mains at Prince Dock, both chargeable against budget provision.

A draft representation to Government regarding exemption of long-service staff gratuities from income-tax, as in the case of the Railway Services, was approved, it having been agreed that all Port Trusts who are members of the Indian Ports Association should take common action in this matter.

RETRENCHMENT ENQUIRY.

In connection with the retrechment a report, with comparative statements of rates of pay given to employees in the Port Trust Workshops and other branches of the Engineering Department, was considered and it was decided that as the rates of pay conform generally to those given by other public bodies in Bombay employing similar classes of labour no action was called for as regards existing employees.

Mr. W. R. S. Sharpe, Deputy Chairman, who is proceeding on leave next month, was nominated as a delegate of the Port Trust at the Third Imperial Social Hygiene Congress to be held at Westminster during October this year.

The resignation of Mr. F. J. Green, B. Sc., A. M. I. C. E., Senior Assistant Engineer, was accepted in consequner of his appointment as Port Engineer to the Commissions for the Port of Chittagorg.

STERLING TENDERS

On Wednesday (11th inst.) tenders to the amount of £500,000 at 1s. 5 31|32d. were received. Tenders were allotted 3|5 of their tenders. Other tenders at lower rates were rejected.

£500,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday (the 18th inst.) on the same conditions as previously announced.

WEAVERS ON STRIKE

DEMAND INCREASE IN WAGES

COMPLAINTS AGAINST RACHEL MILL MANAGEMENT.

About a thousand weavers of the Rachel Mill, situate at Chinchpokli, struck work on Wednesday morning, demanding among other things an increase in their wages. The men also complained of ill-treatment by the management. As a result of the strike, the mill was closed on Wednesday.

NAGDEVI STREET MURDER

FURTHER REMAND GRANTED

Before the 5th Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Mr. P. L. Thakar, the seven accused arrested in connection with the murder of a Mahomedan fruit seller at Nagdevi, some days back, were placed on a remand application by the police. Mr. Mahale, Advocate, applied for bail on behalf of the 5th and 6th accused and explained that his clients were residents of Kurla, and were, in fact, at Kurla on the day of the occurrence. It was true that the other assailants visited his clients at Kurla on the day in question, but that was for the purpose of informing them that the seventh accused was injured. The Court refused the application for bail and remanded the accused into custody for further inquiries.

BENGAL NATIONAL BANK AFFAIRS

SURPLUS OF RS. 15 LAKHS OVER LIABILITIES

CALCUTTA, May 11.

The Board of Directors, of the Bengal National Bank Limited have issued the following statement:—

The Bank was established in the year 1907 with a capital of Rs. 50,00,000 of which Rs. 15,02,300 shares were subscribed and Rs. 8,05,987 was paid up. After the Bank had been in existence for about 7 years, difficulties arose, and as a consequence there was some change in the directorate and the Hon'ble Mr. B. Chakravarti became the Chairman of the Board.

The Bank had to make very heavy payments during the week ending 23rd April 1927, which were met, but as a result, the Bank's cash resources were exhausted. Every attempt was made by the Directors to get in money but very little was secured and as a result on the evening of the 27th, it was found that unless a substantial sum could be obtained it would be impossible to continue. Every possible effort was made without success and on the morning of the 28th April, the Directors were forced to suspend payment. There are two mortgages in favour of the Imperial Bank of India for Rs. 10 lakhs each. Although certain securities were specifically charged with the payment to the Imperial Bank of India, the whole of the undertaking by the present Bank was also mortgaged to the Imperial Bank in the nature of a floating security. The latter deed contained a clause, whereby the Imperial Bank of India was entitled to appoint receivers to take possession of the whole undertaking of the Bank upon the Bank suspending payment, and in pursuance of such power, the Imperial Bank of India appointed three members of the firm of Messrs, Lovelock and Lewes, as receivers, and they took possession on the after noon of the 28th April. The suspension of the Bank was due to the lack of cash or securities which can easily be realised.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

The present position of the Bank is as follows:—Fived deposits Rs. 44,07,209|12|0 Current Account 30,86,710|1|5, Savings Bank 139,584|9|3, Loans secured 25,52,682|12|2; Rs. 10186187|2|10. The total advances made by the Bank are now Rs. 11535980|13|5. Of this approximately Rs. 4000000|- is invested in marketable securities, properties and other readily realisable assets. The Bank has in addition approximately Rs. 2500000|- lent out to industrial concerns. The balance of approximately Rs. 5000000 is unsecured. It will be seen that the surplus of assets over liabilities amounts approximately to 151|2 lakhs of Rs. to which can be added, if necessary, the uncalled liability of the shareholders of approximately Rs. 7 lakhs. After paying the secured creditors from the marketable securities, there is approximately 14 lakhs of rupees surplus securities for the benefit of the unsecured creditors, to which has to be added 25 lakhs of rupees advanced to industrial concerns, rupees 50 lakhs due by unsecured debtors and liability for unpaid calls of approximately Rs. 7 lakhs, a total of Rs. 97 lakhs against the liability to unsecured creditors, amounting to approximately Rs. 76 lakhs i.e. a margin of approximately Rs. 21 lakhs.

It is not possible to say how much of the advances made to industrial concerns and of the amounts due from unsecured debtors can be realised. But the Directors believe, that if the assests are realised, judiciously a substantial portion can be recovered. Even on a conservative estimate the unsecured creditors and depositors may expect to get at least 50 per cent. of their dues. A scheme for starting the Bank again is in progress of being formulated, and it is hoped that the same will be ready for submission to and consideration by the creditors and the shareholders at an early date.—A. P.

SIZING ARTIFICIAL SILK.

NEW GERMAN PROCESS.

(BY R. N. BAPASOLA).

According to a new process (German patent No. 365668) a method has been discovered of sizing of artificial silk yarn, which, it is claimed, will strengthen it without making it hard and brittle. The process is as follows:—100 kilogs. of dry, untwisted cuprammonium artificial silk in skeins are treated with a solution made up as follows:

5 kilogs. Best Madison glue.
1 kilog. soluble starch.
25 kilogs. Marseilles soap.

Enough water is added to make a total of 1,700 litres, and the mixture is brought to a temprature of 50 deg. C. After the material has been thoroughly saturated with this dressing, it is spread out and turned from time to time, until no change is noted in the fluid dripping from the yarn skeins. Then it is squeezed, carefully wrung or extracted, and then dried. The condition and concentration of solution its temperature, and the time of spreading depend on the artificial silk itself and what finish is wanted. The greater the degree of exhaustion of the sizing bath the better the result. After the dressing is washed out, which is necessary for dyeing, the filaments begin to separate and spread out. This brings about a very good cover. Should a hard and less delicate yarn be desired, the scouring is omitted and a treatment with potassium bichromate or formaldehyde is substituted. In this manner, cloth, ribbon, cords etc., can be produced which could not previously be manufactured from all artificial silk.

NATIONAL PARTY AND MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,— I have read Mr. M. M. Desai's letter in reply (?) to my queries to the Secretary. The Bombay Municipal Nationalist Party and I must congratulate him on dodging the issue, namely, why, if applications were called by the party, it did not run its candidate.

The "reply" (?) is that "in view of equal claims of some of the candidates for the single seat it would not be fair to nominate any one of them" but Mr. Desai does not say that of the three candidates who "ran" on the election any of them did apply to the Party. My information is that none of them did, but that amongst the applicants were those who had been during previous elections adopted and that one of them was a sitting member of the Bhuleshwar ward and had rendered meritorious services and hence surely were worthy of support against new colts. The best part of Mr. Desais "reply" (?) is that if any of the candidates on his success wished to join the Party the Secretary assures him that the doors of the party will be graciously kept open for him. Of course nothing succeeds like success and such a successful candidate would be more than welcome to the dilapidated party, but, Sir Editor, this will be far from the Nationalest Municipal Party running a candidate in election on the Congress Nationalist-Swarajist ticket.

I have no desire to comment on the state of Nirvana the Nationalist Municipal Party has reached and thus disturb its state of bliss, but the object of writing this letter is to suggest to its ever-active Secretary to hold every six months meetings in different wards and let the constituencies have report of its work in the Corporation and thus refute the impression abroad that the party is dying, if not dead, as a machine, and that like Ripvan Winkle it would come out of its sleep at stated intervals of three years to catch votes on the Congress-ticket, get into Corporation and go to sleep again and rise at election time and so on every three years, till this game of bluffing voters is played out Yours, etc.

JAMNADAS H. PITAMBER.

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

V. M. DESAI, D.D.S., (Graduate of the College of Dental and Oral Surgery of Columbia University, New York City.)

Formerly:—

1. An Associate to Dr. Chandulal M. Desai, L.D.S., Old West End Watch Bldg., Fort, Bombay.
2. Dental Surgeon to the Dental Clinic and Dispensary, Rochester, N.Y., U.S.A.
3. Visiting Dental Surgeon to the General Hospital, Rochester, N.Y., U.S.A.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1927.

BACK TO REALITIES.

The presence of the Congress President, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, in Bombay is being utilised by local Congressmen to bring about that very devoutly wished-for consummation of unity of all parties, about which people talk a great deal without paying the least attention to the fact that no unity, much less real fusion, of the various political groups in the country, is possible without a conscious attempt to put into practice the doctrines of give and take and of live and let live. We owe the political depression in the country to-day to our indifference to the practical value of these doctrines, a value which the one leader in India who stands completely above communalism and petty intrigue, who is in the position of having obtained and retained the confidence of both Hindus and Muslims, we mean Mahatma Gandhi, realises so keenly that to a section of jaundiced opinion his action in allowing the Swarajists, for the sake of unity, full play for the translation of their ideas into practice has always remained distasteful. And yet what is the supreme need of the country to-day? Is it not the winning over of all sections of political opinion to the pursuit of a common endeavour so that a united front can be presented again to the bureaucracy, to all those forces which deny India freedom? No sane Nationalist in India will like to do anything which may prove fatal to the power and purpose of Non-Co-operation, but it will be folly on his part to cry out that Non-Co-operation of the kind which was possible in 1921 or of any other kind should be practised at once now, without preparing the ground for launching it successfully. It is the fashion with certain people to run down the Swarajists in Madras for having put the Independents in power there and for continuing to keep them in office. This is considered giving the whole Congress case away and is stigmatised as treachery to the National cause. There can be no greater political error than thinking on these lines. The myopia of personal prejudice may blind some critics to things as they are. The ebullient enthusiasm of others may tempt them to think that if only the Nationalist elements in the Legislatures leave these "Temples of Maya", the country's freedom is within immediate sight. These prejudiced critics and these short-sighted enthusiasts forget the realities of the present political situation.

These critics and enthusiasts tauntingly ask those who urge the fusion of parties to suggest specific points of conciliation. These points are well-known and they consist in undoing the blunder committed at Gauhati. Commenting on the resolutions regarding the khaddar franchise and Council work passed by the Gauhati Congress, we pointed out in December that the dominant party at Gauhati had allowed party interests to over-ride the sovereign needs of the people and thereby dealt a serious blow to the authority and prestige of the Congress. What we wrote then bears repetition to-day summing-up as it does the needs of the present situation. We wrote: "And the tragedy of the situation is that this short-sighted perpetuation of distinction in party labels without differences of principles has been dictated by a false sense of prestige. For, despite the text of the resolution passed at Gauhati now there is hardly any difference in the Council policy which the Swarajists intend following in the Assembly and the Councils and that which Pandit Malaviya and those who share his views advocate, as the question of acceptance of office, the main point of difference, is, as Pandit Malaviya pointed out, no longer one of practical politics because Ministries have already been formed in most of the provinces. The only point of difference is that, unlike Pandit Malaviya and others, the Swarajists do not openly avow their real anxiety to retain unfettered discretion to adjust their programme in the Legislatures in accordance with the needs of the situation. If, therefore, there was at any time a suitable occasion to drop the old party labels which have outlived their significance and intrinsic force, it is now. A grievous wrong has been done to the Congress. It is now the duty of all well-wishers of the country to see that this wrong is undone as quietly as possible and the great national institution saved from the danger of finding its representative character and proud prestige wrecked. Why cannot Congressmen in the Legislatures whose negative duty it is to oppose bureaucratic encroachments upon freedom and whose positive work, as enjoined by the Congress, is to promote the healthy growth of national life in all its manifold ramifications, shelter themselves under one common banner of united nationalism?" We have reproduced this lengthy extract in order to point out how the view we then took of the Gauhati resolutions has been justified by the experience of the last four months as well as by the welcome change in the attitude of prominent Swarajists, especially the President of the Congress, and to emphasise, with all the earnestness we can command, that the need for concerted action by all Nationalists is greater to-day than it was in December last. No one, except those who refuse to profit by experience, will deny that no effective work in the Legislatures is possible without the co-operation of all Nationalist members and that such co-operation is not possible without the grant of reasonable freedom and discretion to Congress members of these bodies to adjust their programme in accordance with the changing needs of the situation. No one, again, except those who, while demanding the stiffening of the programme, conveniently forget that the splendid response which the country gave to Mahatma Gandhi's call in 1920-21 would have been impossible without Hindu-Muslim unity, can deny that all Nationalist efforts for freedom, inside and outside the Councils, will prove unavailing so long as Hindus and Muslims do not once again work shoulder to shoulder? The country's need to-day is to make a spirited endeavour to secure this communal as well as political unity and thus to enable the Congress to regain its lost prestige so as to become once again the premier All-India political organisation, to which all Nationalists, whatever the party label they wish to apply to themselves, pay instinctive homage.

This cannot be done except by making the Gauhati resolutions really workable, by modifying them in the light of experience gained during the last few months and with a view to make the national endeavour for freedom both nation-deep and nation-wide. We have pointed out how the modification of the Gauhati resolution regarding Council work is necessary in order to secure a fusion of parties within the Congress. Even more important and urgent is the need for rescinding the khaddar franchise resolution which has, in effect, made Congress organisations throughout the country moribund and thus rendered it impossible to organise and inspire the masses for political work. We hope the All-India Congress Committee at its ensuing meeting in Bombay will modify the resolution about franchise. Khaddar should be made neither the monopoly nor the hall-mark of politics of a particular type. Khaddar is for all, a moral as much as an economic weapon for the regeneration of India. As we have urged on previous occasions, khaddar can fulfil its mission of healing national wounds and lifting up the destitutes only if it is accepted spontaneously and out of love for it and not under coercion or as a price for Congress membership. We would urge the Committee to recommend to Congressmen to obtain through the Ministers, who are kept in power by Nationalist votes, as much benefit for the people as is possible while resisting the bureaucracy to the utmost in all its activities which impede the progress towards Swaraj. Why should the Ministers in Madras, for example, who depend upon Swarajist support, not be compelled to get through a bill on the lines of the Prohibition bill drawn up by Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar? Let us realise once and for all that the need of the Congress to-day is an invigorating programme so that it secures greater powers of control within the Legislatures and outside them and becomes a living entity to the masses. And it is needless to point out that the masses will remain outside the orbit of its activity and influence unless the Congress makes a determined move to secure communal unity.

SUPPORT INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

It may come as a great surprise to many persons not acquainted with insurance business that three insurance companies in America own between themselves assets exceeding 1,800 crores of rupees invested in various securities. The same may to a lesser extent be said of some companies doing business in Europe. The figures to the lay mind may appear not only colossal but also incomprehensible. If the assets of all companies doing insurance business in Western countries were taken together the figures would be incredible. This progress has not been attained in a few years but is the result of slow, steady and sure effort spread over a series of years, in some cases over a century. And the remarkable progress has been possible only because of the *national* sentiment of the people urging them to see their own institutions grow and become a power in their own country. After all, the success of any institution in any country is mainly dependant upon the support given to it by the people of the country itself. In all countries throughout the world, national sentiment is rooted in the people and the result naturally is national progress. When we consider the condition of the various institutions in our own country, can we say that this sentiment operates to an adequate extent? When truth has to be told, it is no use mincing matters, and the truth is that with all the cry that we hear on all sides for Swaraj, Indianisation and economic freedom, genuine and self-sacrificing regard for Indian institutions has been lacking a great deal. Our readers probably know that the Indian insurance companies in Bombay have for some time been carrying on a joint propaganda to enlist the active support of the Indian insuring community. In this campaign they have approached many of the local trades associations and all of them have promised whatever help they can give. We understand that some of the large mill groups in the City were also approached for patronage, but, with one notable exception, not even a reply was vouchsafed. Why even the ordinary courtesy of an acknowledgment has been refused passes our understanding. We hope our businessmen have not lost their sense of patriotism to such an extent that they will not give a helping hand to Indian insurance companies. These companies have been working for over eight years and they are slowly but surely beginning to make their presence felt everywhere. It is worthy of note that so far as mofussil centres are concerned the desire to patronise and help Indian National concerns is comparatively more pronounced than in the Presidency towns. On the other hand the sentiment in favour of foreign concerns on the part of Indians is more noticeable in cities. We, however, trust the spark of patriotism in Indians will be kept alive, and when Indian insurance companies approach them, they will be given at least a better response than that which they have received so far. It is a vigorous and lusty growth to which Indian insurance companies aspire and they are entitled to that growth which, however, cannot be attained without the support and encouragement of Indians.

AN OPEN ANSWER

(BY SHAUKAT ALI).

Dear Brother,

In the *Bombay Chronicle* of the 6th May I saw your open letter printed under the name of 'Dieu et Mon Droit'. I am thankful to your name that it has established my right to speak as a God-fearing Muslim Indian and not only as a modern-day Nationalist who has dethroned God and made nationalism as the object of worship. Let me tell you that I honestly hate writing and would give anything reasonable to be saved this unpleasant duty. I specially hate a newspaper controversy.

My younger and abler brother, Mahomed Ali, is a born-fighter and he enjoys a ding-dong fight when one is forced on him. Any kind of fight or unpleasantness takes away my appetite and robs me of my right. I would have simply kept quiet and "lived down" all the accusations you have levelled against me. But in these days of excitement and Hindu-Muslim bad feeling, I do not wish any one to think that I treat the writing of a brother who, presumably is a Hindu, with contempt and indifference. With these preliminary remarks, I copy my brother B. F. Bharucha and give you my answers in numerical order. Please read them along with your own writing and you will understand me.

1. The *Bombay Chronicle* asked me to express my views about Shivaji and a member of the staff who came to take down my contribution, as I am too lazy to handle a pen myself, is a personal friend, and though I am a Muslim and he, a Hindu, we both understand each other and feel alike. He will stand up for me and will tell you how I dictated my letter and whether it was possible for me to make it intentionally objectionable to my Hindu, and especially to my Maharatta brothers. In that article I gave out my honest convictions about Shivaji. But may I ask you why you insult me by calling my contribution an "effusion?". I am not a scholar of the English language, but you will admit that the word "effusion" is used to show contempt. You may disagree with me, but you have no right to treat my honest convictions contemptuously.

2. May I ask you why you insult me by calling me an "exploded bubble"? Did I ever pose before you or anybody else as a man of dynamic force? You further in large letters address me as "your reverence" ironically. Did I ever ask you to treat me as a 'saint' or a 'rishi' or a 'wali'? I was for seventeen years that abject being called a Government servant living with Englishmen in English style and at times, ~~I regret, behaving like them~~ too. Thank God circumstances forced me to forego my past weaknesses. I threw away my English clothes and English habits, but retained the innate sportsmanship and the qualities of the soldier which I have inherited from a series of ancestors, good, bad and indifferent. I have never posed as a "Maulana", "rishi", or "reverent gentleman." Then please why heap ridicule on me? I do not deserve it and it will not hurt me because I am not a humbug. I am an easy-going jovial worker or soldier in the cause of Islam and India. You can only attack me if I desert my cause and run away from the field or take a somersault and go to the other side. I am to-day where I was when I began my public life.

3. Do attack my pious and less diplomatic brother, Mahomed Ali, and present him a separate bill and you will get a payment from him which you will not easily forget. I would like to see your bill and the payment on it and I assure you that if the *Chronicle* publishes both, its readers will enjoy some hot fun.

4 You cannot separate the Ali Brothers. All right. We are like the "Siamese Twins" and feel alike on most matters, only he is more clever and I am more patient, and we two jog along somehow or other. To-day of all the workers—Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, or Jews—we two brothers are the biggest thorn in the eyes of the English. Every effort is being made to ruin and down us. We have never been rich, but to-day are certainly very poor. Every effort is being made to isolate us. We are exiles from our home Rampur. Though we have never done anything against our Prince who, even to-day in his heart of hearts, has some affection and respect for us, yet for seven long years we have not seen the inside of our homes, not prayed at the graveside of our dear ones buried in the soil of our "watan" (home) which we dearly love. Our dying mother, Bi Amma, was brought in that condition in a palanquin to the Rampur station so that we could see her. And she, wise woman and brave woman as she was, did not want to die within the doors of her home because she knew, if she did that, no fear of imprisonment or death would stop us from rushing from the railway station to our home in the city to have a last look at her. A certain class of Hindus who, in my opinion, have ruined the splendid combined effort India had made for getting freedom are down on us because we say we are god-fearing Muslim Indians and mean to have our rights in our Motherland as Muslims. Our nationalism which means patriotism and love of home is second to none. But we cannot divorce God for the sake of a nationalism which to me is not true nationalism, and you at least ought to appreciate my God and my right. The reactionary amongst the Mussalmans are out to give us a bad name amongst the Muslims because we do not give up the fight against the English to fight against the weaker opponents, the Hindus. To-day a reactionary Hindu, it appears, has no other enemy in this country than the Muslims, and the reactionary Muslims have no enemy in this country or in the world than the Hindus. I have the misfortune to disagree with both and get kicks from both. Thank God, I am strong, not so much of body as of heart, to shoulder these, and I will never give up, God willing, the fight against the English and if the other two worry me too much, I will fight against all the three—the English, the reactionary Muslim and the reactionary Hindu. Never mind the result.

Now I can give you an answer to your question if my article on Shivaji in the eyes of a "Muslim Nationalist" was in good taste. Yes, my dear brother. I assure you I am incapable of showing bad taste. I will use strong language and will give strong expression to my views. I will hit hard and will be prepared to receive hard knocks also. But I will not be coarse or vulgar.

I do not understand what you mean by the "sportsmanship of the Aligarh brand". What is wrong with Aligarh sportsmanship? I played cricket and other games for Aligarh in my younger days, and I thought we always played fair and square.

6. I certainly admire some great qualities in Aurangazeb and blame him for some of his faults. I am not going to celebrate Aurangazebe day and, if I do, I would not force you to celebrate it unless you did it willingly. What "fanaticism" or "treachery" have I brought out in my appreciation of Shivaji as a brave Indian? I know very little as to what he did for the Hindu faith. I admire his courage as an Indian when he fought against the Government which he did not like. I want to-day all admirers of Shivaji to do the same and fight against the Government of the country which is ill-treating us and not talk of civil wars amongst ourselves.

7. What do you mean by accusing me of 'abusing the hospitality of a Muslim or Nationalist organ"? I have done no such thing. The *Bombay Chronicle* requested me to write to that paper about Shivaji. Did you expect me to write to somebody else's dictation what I felt about Shivaji? Of course, I admire Shivaji in my own way, and not in anybody else's way.

The recent speech of Dr. Moonje at the Patna session of the Hindu Mahasabha has a lesson to us all. What would you think of Shivaji if, instead of organising his force to fight the Grand Moghul, he had used all his talent and courage to start a civil war in Maharashtra? That was what he did not do. Dr. Moonje and our Maharashtra friends of his way of thinking are naturally admirers of Shivaji and they have to be told that they must act like Shivaji. What would have been more appropriate?

8. Please decide whether you want to look upon Shivaji as a Hindu Hero or a National Hero. In your open letter you look upon him as one and sometimes as the other. I can sympathise with both views, but the quality of my sympathy will be different. And why should you quarrel if my sympathy is not the same as yours?

9. Why do you call my brother "sanctimonious"? Of all people in India whom I have come in contact with, the man who has the least humbug in him is Mahomed Ali. He is sincere, frank and open-hearted and that is the reason why he is getting into hot water. No one can call him "sanctimonious". He is intensely religious, and whether in politics, literature or religion, he has his convictions and he stands by them.

10. Have I not drawn attention in my letter on Shivaji to his achievements, to which all can subscribe, namely, fighting against those we recognise as the enemies of our faith and our country? Do you not think that many of the admirers of to-day have neglected to follow his example?

11. I have no desire to take in anybody, whether gullible or ungullible, I am happy in my own way and act according to the dictates of my own conscience. If others agree with me, well and good; if they don't I am very sorry, but I go along alone.

12. I have never prayed to God that my friend and brother and my revered leader, Mahatma Gandhi, should embrace Islam. But if he does embrace Islam, I will be very glad. There will be one thing more in common between him and me and from my point of view he would have done a good and pious act. But I have no right to force you or anybody else to agree with me. I have repeatedly prayed every day while praying in the Holy "Kaaba" (and I pray five times a day here in my small room in the Central Khilafat Committee's Office) "May God grant the prayer of both Mahatma Gandhi and myself that the Hindus and Mussalmans may live like sisters and brothers"; these are the words I pray daily.

12. I am very anxious that I should become a staunch Muslim. The better and

Continued on Page 10.

Notes of the Day.

Silent But Terrible Accusations.

The words of poignant grief and anguish with which Mrs. Naidu clothed her feelings in regard to the recent riots at Lahore with the horror of which she came to have an intimate acquaintance when she went to visit the wounded at the Mayo Hospital, should make the whole country think seriously about these deplorable communal bickerings of which the irresponsible elements in every community take advantage by indulging in acts of violence. "Every wound on the bodies of those victims of our internecine hatreds was", she says, "a silent but terrible accusation against the fratricidal policies of sectarian guides and teachers." She charges the leaders of the people with "criminal irresponsibility", an accusation which is only too well justified. Mr. Santanam has the same experience to relate of "irresponsible men" who in contrast with others, who tried their best to pacify the mobs, assumed and advocated quite a different attitude. We hope with the bitter lesson which these communal riots have taught them the leaders will now at least see the necessity of devising really effective means to provide channels of prompt reconciliation for the removal of misunderstandings. It is only by the creation of Hindu-Muslim Boards of Conciliation, which remain active throughout the year instead of coming into temporary and hectic existence *after* the event that the communal disease can be eradicated.

Ideal Government—a la "Morning Post"

Eight British Governors, one Administrator, three Chief Secretaries, Four Colonial Secretaries and seven other senior officials with Mr. L. S. Amery, the Colonial Secretary, presiding, have begun what a Reuter's message calls a "miniature Imperial Conference". The original intention to invite unofficial elements in certain colonies to participate was given up and at present the deliberations are confined to those who speak in an official capacity. The event has brought an ecstasy of praise from the "Morning Post". The Crown Colonies, protectorates and mandated territories of the British Empire present in the eyes of the Tory journal "examples of what a Government should be." The conditions are indeed ideal—from the point of view of the rulers and their non-official countrymen who are busy exploiting the "protected" races. When the "Morning Post" talks of the "healing sustenance to the people" which the rulers bring them the reference must naturally be to the pittance they earn for the White planters, according to whom they are quite contented with their lot but the "protected" have quite another story to tell.

Favourable Atmosphere.

There is, indeed, a favourable atmosphere in South Africa for the implementing of the Indian Agreement and it will be a pity if the unfortunate breach between the Transvaal and the Natal Indians is not healed up at this "critical juncture" in the history of the Indians' struggle in South Africa to secure self-respecting status for themselves. Mr. Duncan's admirable suggestion of an amnesty condoning the existence of past fraudulent certificates in the Transvaal, which he made on Dr. Malan's introduction of the Indian Relief Bill in the South African Assembly, is an eloquent gesture of sympathy. Dr. Malan will do well to accept the suggestion. The presence in South Africa of an Indian Agent of the high character and integrity of Mr. Srinivasa Sastri is guarantee enough that India will not tolerate backdoor methods of entrance into the country. So it is wise not to rake up the past and the South African Whites will be well advised not to oppose the idea of an amnesty.

Secondary Education in Baroda.

It is a happy sign of the times that there appears to be renewed awakening in regard to the problems of education within the ranks of the teaching profession. The secondary teachers of the Presidency as well as of the Bhavnagar State have recently met in Conferences and now we are gratified to see that their colleagues of the Baroda State have followed suit. And they could not have selected a better president than Dr. K. G. Naik, who is a Professor of Science in the Baroda College and a member of the University Senate. The President, in the course of a lucid address, naturally dwelt on the main defects of the present-day system of secondary education. He rightly alluded in particular, to the insufficient qualifications of the majority of teachers and their low salaries, as well as to the excessive interference of the Education Department and to the lack of provision for vocational training in schools. He also did well in emphasising the necessity of adopting the vernacular as the medium of instruction in all subjects except English and of making suitable modifications in the courses and curricula meant for secondary education of girls. We are, however, not inclined to lay much store by the President's meagre announcement regarding the outcome of the Baroda University Commission, as the undue delay in the publication of its report is every-day creating scepticism on all sides. And, unfortunately, the President was by virtue of his office prevented from criticising in suitable terms the reactionary educational policy that has been recently adopted by His Highness' Government. Let us hope, however, that the deliberations of the Conference will awaken the authorities to remedy some of the crying wrongs and to speed up some much-needed reforms.

OIL MEN STRIKE COMPLETE.

"SOCONY" EMPLOYEES DOWN TOOLS.

BLACKLEGS TO THE RESCUE.

PETROL SHORTAGE APPREHENDED.

MADRAS GOVT. TO INTERVENE?

MADRAS, May 11.

Workmen in the Standard Oil Company have gone on strike since this morning.

Thus practically all labour in oil companies in Madras has been withdrawn.—Free Press.

ANGLO-INDIANS TO TH E RESCUE

MADRAS, May 11.

Some Anglo-Indians have, it is reported, offered to work at the Burmah Oil Company whose workmen have gone on strike.

The strike has created great dislocation of the bus traffic and motor owners are being put to difficulties to find their supply of petrol.

The police resumed their enquiry into yesterday's firing on workmen this morning.—Free Press.

B O C SHOOTING INCIDENT

PROLONGED MAGISTERIAL ENQUIRY

MADRAS, May 10.

In connection with the B.O.C. Shooting Incident, the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police held a prolonged enquiry at the B.O.C. installation premises to-day. The statements of several injured persons and the Company's officers were recorded, and the enquiry was then adjourned till to-morrow.

Seventeen persons have been injured, of whom six (all strikers) are still in hospital.

The management maintain that the lorries were set fire to by the strikers and ridicule the suggestion that they caught fire from bullets.—A. P.

USE OF FIRE ARMS CONDEMNED.

LEADERS' APPEAL TO STRIKERS.

MADRAS, May 11.

At a huge meeting of the strikers held at the Beach last night, several speakers, including Mr. M. K. Acharya, M.L.A., Mr. Singarvelu and others, made a powerful appeal to the strikers to remain calm whatever the Company officials might do.

The speakers condemned the use of firearms indulged in by the officers of the Company and they stated that they had no right to do it.—Free Press.

STATEMENT OF WOUNDED TAKEN

MADRAS, May 11.

Addressing a meeting of the strikers this morning, Mr. V. Chakkarai said that eleven of the wounded in yesterday's shooting were taken to the Burma Oil Company's installation in the evening and they were ordered to give statements in the presence of the police and the Chief Presidency Magistrater. Mr. Chakkarai asked if it was a proper and usual procedure for the authorities to follow.

Some of the Standard Oil Company workers who also struck work since this morning attended the meeting.

Out of eleven men who were wounded and who were taken to the Burma Oil Company to give statements, four are outsiders and the rest are the strikers.

"I fear that the action of the labourers will greatly inconvenience the public" said the Manager of the Company to a representative of the Free Press of India, who called on him.

About 40 Anglo-Indians are reported to have volunteered for work:—Free Press.

FIRING ON STRIKERS

MILL MANAGER'S STATEMENT

MADRAS, May 11.

The "Madras Mail" publiches a report of a Magisterial inquiry into yesterday's shooting. The European manager in his statement said that about seven shots were fired, but as soon as he heard firing he shouted out, "For God's sake, stop firing."

The Police Sub-Inspector giving evidence said, that the Police were hopelessly outnumbered, and it was the strikers who set fire to the lorry. The wounded men in their statements said, that the assailants used iron pipes and revolvers in their attack.

It is feared that among the injured, two might lose their eyesight and a third is reported to be in critical condition.—Free Press.

PETROL FAMINE IN MADRAS

GOVT. TO INTERVENE IN THE STRIKE

MADRAS, May 11.

The oil workers strike is evidently creating great uneasiness in the minds of peaceful citizens of Madras. The retail dealers of petrol on the road side had to close down their business, their stock having run out and if the strike continues longer Madras may have to face petrol famine. There was unusual rush for petrol this morning in all parts of the city.

It is reported that Government are closely following the developments and will not hesitate to adopt stringent measures, if necessary, in the interests of law and order. If the situation shows no signs of improvement it is very likely that one of the Government members will be spon deputed to Madras from Ootacamund. A major portion of the employees in the Standard Oil Company went to work to-day as usual although early in the morning it was reported all of them would cease work and join the strikers.—A. P.

APPEALS TO GOVERNOR

MADRAS, May 11.

In connection with the labour dispute at the B. O. C. installation in Tondiarpet, a number of workmen of the Standard Oil Company are reported to have gone on sympathetic strike this morning. Mr. Swami Venkatachalam, leader of the Swarjya Party in the Madras Council, has sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor at Ootacamund regarding the shooting incident: "City greatly perturbed and indignant. Pray book offenders, appoint Enquiry Committee, non-official."

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan M.L.C., has sent a similar telegram to His Excellency the Governor, the Home Member and the Law Member.—A. P.

EX-KHEDIVE'S CLAIMS ON BRITAIN

JURISDICTION OF LAUSANNE TREATY QUESTIONED

LONDON, May 11.

Constantinople.—Hearing has begun of two and a half million sterling claim of ex-Khedive Abbashilmi Pasha against Britain for property sequestrated in Egypt. The case is being heard by an Anglo-Turkish mixed arbitral tribunal created by and treaty of Lausanne. Britain contests competence of the tribunal and also ex-Khedive's Turkish Nationality, and argues that Egypt has been excluded from the operation of the Treaty of Lausanne.—Reuter.

LOCK OUT IN JALGAON MILL

WORKERS DETERMINED TO CONTINUE STRUGGLE.

(From a Correspondent.)

JALGAON PETH, May 10.

At a crowded meeting of the members of the local Labour Union held yesterday, the name of the Union was changed into Bombay Textile Labour Union, Jalgaon Branch, and the new Office bearers were elected.

The negotiations with the Bhagirath Mill management that Mr. Bakhale had about the reduction of the high prices and allowances broke through on account of the management not agreeing to the terms previously promised to be considered between them and Mr. Bakhale. The management are unwilling to do anything for two months. The workers are determined to carry on the struggle through the Union. Yesterday as the result of the dismissal of two workers all stopped work in the morning. But on Mr. Bakhale's advice they agreed to resume work. However, the management themselves closed the mills to-day too. They have not opened it. This means the declaration of a lockout. The Union is taking steps in the matter.

BHARATPUR JEWEL CASE

CALCUTTA, May 10.

Giving the benefit of doubt, the Chief Presidency Magistrate acquitted this morning Maharaj Singh Bakshi, second accused in the Bharatpur Jewel case.—Free Press.

YEN'S VALUE FALLS

WILL JAPAN DUMP GOODS IN INDIA

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' FEAR

BOMBAY, May 11.

In a telegram addressed to the Government of India, Commerce Department, the Bombay Millowners' Association state:—

"The Bombay Millowners' Association respectfully draw the Government's attention to the grave menace to the Indian Cotton mill industry, caused by the fall in the exchange value of the yen since recent banking crisis in Japan. The Association consider that there is every possibility of the Japanese attempting to dump goods in India and other export markets in the near future owing to exchange depreciation, financial stringency and the present dislocation of the Japanese trade in yarn and piece-goods with China. The Association would impress on the Government the necessity of carefully watching a situation which threatens still further the extremely unsatisfactory position of the Indian mill industry."—A. P.

HON. MR. SASTRI.

LEAVING FOR SIMLA ENROUTE TO S. AFRICA.

BANGALORE, May 11.

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri will leave on the 14th instant from Simla, via Madras, 'en route' to South Africa.—A.P.

HUGE HAUL OF OPIUM

RING OF SMUGGLERS CORNERED?

LONDON, May 10.

Boston.—A suit-case carried by a member of a crew leaving a British vessel which had just arrived after along voyage was examined and found to contain 60,000 dollars worth of prepared opium. The Customs officials who searched the ship believe that they have frustrated the activities of a large ring engaged in smuggling opium to New York's Chinaton.—Reuter.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COMPANY'S NEW PROJECT

LONDON, May 10.

In the House of Commons, Col. Wedgwood enquired about the debouchment of pipeline which the Anglo-Persian Oil Company intended to lay from Khanikin

A PRINCE ON THE ROYAL COMMISSION

VICEROY TO DISCUSS WITH MYSORE MAHARAJA

MADRAS, May 11.

A correspondent writing from Ooty to "Swarajya" says, that when H. E. the Viceroy comes to Mysore, he might probably discuss with the Maharaja the question of the Royal Commission on Reforms. He says, that there is an insistant demand that one of the princes should be on the Commission.—Free Press.

to the Mediterranean and asked if Mr. Amery would see that outlet was in Haita and not in the French territory. Mr. Amery replying said that as far as he was aware, the survey had not yet begun. Although there were government shares in the Anglo-Persian oil company it was a private company governed by ordinary commercial considerations. At the same time, Government naturally would prefer an out, set in the British territory.—Reuter's Special Service.

DEATH-DEALING BLAST

HEAVY LIST OF CASUALTIES

LONDON, May 10.

New York.—Including casualties mentioned in Poplar Bluff message, 150 persons have been killed and 1,000 injured by tornadoes in the Middlewest and Southwest. Death-dealing blast shot across the Arkansts like bullet from gun and large buildings crumbled up like paper, and trees were uprooted and hurled into air. Red Cross services are arranging for relief.—Reuter.

DERAILMENT AT CHAKULIA

BOMBAY MAIL DIVERTED VIA ADRA

The District Transportation Officer, Khargpur, wires from Chakulia under the date yesterday:

At about 12-30 hours to-day, several waggons attached to a down goods train derailed, while the train was approaching Chakulia station. The guard of the tra n was slightly injured. The line is blocked, but will probably be cleared by six hours, tomorrow morning. The Up and Down Bombay mail trains are being diverted via Adra, and transhipment of passenger trains is taking place.—A.P.

NDIAN CHURCH BILL PASSES FIRST READING

LONDON, May 10.

Indian Church Bill in "Dummy" passed the first reading in the House of Lords.—Reuter's Special Service.

IF LABOUR COMES TO POWER.

SELF-DETERMINATION FOR INDIA.

HON. MR. PATEL CONFERS WITH LABOUR M. P.'S

CALCUTTA, May 11.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, says a special cable to "Forward", spoke at length on the political situation in India in a close-door meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party.

The Labour M.P.'s reiterated their pledge of full support to the principle of self-determination for India and promised it would be given attention to by the next Labour Government.

Regarding the Bengal Ordinance, it was explained by some members that the Labour Government at the time was in too precarious a position itself to fight the official bureaucracy in India.—Free Press.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT AT SATARA

APPEAL TO MAHARASTRIANS

(From Our Correspondent.)

SATARA, May 11.

During his short stay at Satara, the Congress President, accompanied by his Poona friends, and Mr. Soman visited Tilak National School in the afternoon on Monday. After seeing some physical feats exhibited by boys there, he saw, the newly constructed school building. According to a statement, read out to the Congress President on that occasion, the originators and promoters of this institution had entertained, an idea of founding a national school from 1905-06 when national education was made a plank of its programme by the National Congress. The promoters were then however handicapped by various difficulties in the adventure, but the years 1920-21 being quite a phenomenal period in the history of Indian Nationalism, they felt inspired and encouraged to try their life's dream, and thus the present school came into being on 1st march 1921.

THE PUBLIC MEETING.

Mr. Iyengar addressed a crowded meeting, under Mr. Soman's presidentship, at Pathak Hall in the evening. He was welcomed and introduced to the audience by Mr. Altekar, the President, District Congress Committee and was at his request forthwith garlanded by Mr. Mutalik, on behalf of the Inamdars Central Association, of which the latter is the Chairman. Mr. Iyengar at the outset alluded to the severe cross examination, he was subjected to at the informal Conference of local leaders at, Mr. Somen's residence that day, and expected Maharashtra to give a proper lead to the nation, in this hour of national crisis. They exhorted all to join the Congress and get the constitution remodelled, as Maharashtra Responsivists had been endeavouring, to do, to suit the needs of the Nation. He denounced communal leadership and appealed to all parties to rise above communal differences to liberate their land from foreign exploitation. Party then motored to Karad and the president addressed a meeting then under Mr. Altekar's Presidentship. Mr. Iyengar motored to Ratnagiri on Tuesday.

TRAGEDY IN AHMEDABAD

ELEPHANT KILLS ITS KEEPER

AHMEDABAD, May 11.

A sad fatality occurred here this evening on the main road when a Hindu keeper of an elephant was trampled under its feet after having been caught in the trnk, resulting in instantaneous death. It appears that the elephant was taken in a procession on which two boys were seated in howdah. As the keeper who was walking along side the elephand with spear in hand wanted to give seat to one more boy, he spiked the spear in order to make the animal sit down. The elephant at this got wild, snatched the man by the trunk, placed its foot on him and sat down over the body. The man was killed immediately. Mavat (driver) could control the elephant only with great difficulty, and after that the procession passed without any untoward incident. None of the riders was injured.—Free Press.

NATIONALISATION MEANS EXPLOITATION

PLEA FOR ADOPTION OF SOVIET REMEDY

LONDON, May 10.

Geneva.—Russian language was heard for the grst time at the League meetings when M. Lepse, President of the Soviet Metatworkers Union made a lengthy speech in the Industry Committee of the International Economic Conference. M. Lepse regretted that no allusion had hitherto been made to the necessity of increasing the workers wages. He declared that nationalisation signified nothing but lower wages and more extensive exploitation of the wrokers. He advocated the Soviet remedy for improving the workers' lot. The speech which was translated into Fernch and English produced a very unfavourable impression. M. Jouhaur (France) intends to reply to it. Lammers (Germany) expressed opinion that higher wages would not help the industries like cotton whose raw material must be brought from abroad or assist countries which produced excess of imports necessary to provide interest on war debt and sinking-fund contributions.—Reuter's Special Service.

"TRICK OF NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS."

SCARING THE PUBLIC BY SENSATIONAL POSTERS.

NOTHING ABNORMAL IN CITY'S HEALTH.

The sensational poster and headlines in the "Evening News" regarding plague in the city, which the Municipal Commissioner described as a trick of the proprietors of newspapers, in order to effect greater sales of their papers, was the subject of discussion by the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation at their meeting on Wednesday afternoon.

Before the proceedings commenced, Mr. Fazal Ibrahim drew the attention of the Commissioner to the report published in the "Evening News" that afternoon stating that about 50 cases of plague had broken out in the northern part of the City at Worli. Mr. Fazal Ibrahim wanted the Commissioner to make a statement as there was a great deal of nervousness and alarm in theCity.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai:—After reading the "Evening News".

Mr. Fazal:—Outside 'Times of India" office (laughter).

A NEWS-PAPER TRICK.

The Commissioner said it was an advertisement consisting of rather a headline a trick which newspaper, proprietors have to indulge in at times and if it was printed in bigger headlines, the paper would have still more sales (laughter). If they came however from the headline to the end of the report itself it concluded that there was no cause for alarm (laughter).

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

He assured the Committee that there was nothing abnormal at all in the situation. There had been cases of plague at Worli but cases did occur at this particular place every now and then, and it was the same place about which the Municipal Corporation and the Improvement Trust and various other institutions had been inundated with petitions to hold their hands from any sort of improvement. He too had reported to the Corporation in regard to the insanitary condition of the Worli village but it was still exactly in the same condition as it was in 1913. He assured the Committee once again that there was nothing abnormal at all.

Dr. R. M. Mistry supported the statement of the Commissioner and said these cases were sporadic and isolated. He himself had treated a case at Jacob Circle recently but there was no reason to scare the public.

MR. MURZBAN IN RAGE.

Mr. P. J. Murzban strongly objected the attitude of Mr. Fazal in introducing newspaper reports in the discussion of the Standing Committee. If they were to discuss newspaper reports, he said, interminable questions would crop up before the Committee. He, therefore, asked the chairman if Mr. Fazal was in order.

Dr. R. M. Mistry:—This is absolutely a formal matter pertaining to the health of the City and there is no point of order.

The Chairman said in the notice convening the meeting there were words "and such other business as may be brought before the Committee". He therefore ruled Mr. Fazal in order.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee at this stage suggested to got along with the agenda and the Chairman took up the work before the Committee.

At the end of the agenda, Mr. Fazal Ibrahim again drew the attention of the Committee to the weekly report of the deaths and births in the City.

The Municipal Commissioner said according to the statement there were 17 deaths from plague during the week ending last Saturday. The weekly average for the last five years for the corresponding period was 22 which was the figure for the last week. There was only one death by plague during corresponding week last year.

RELEASE OF BENGAL DETENUS?

JACKSON-IRWIN CONFERENCE

BENGAL GOVERNOR TO PROCEED TO SIMLA.

CALCUTTA, May 11.

The Governor of Bengal will be proceeding to Simla shortly and it is understood, among other questions, he will confer with the Viceroy on the subject of the Bengal Detenus.—Free Press.

MR LANSBURY TO RAISE TH E ISSUE

CALCUTTA, May 11.

A special cable to "Forward" says in view of the unsatisfactory reply given in the House of Commons with regard to Mr. Subash Chandra Bose's health, Mr. George Lansbury is going to raise the matter on adjournment on Wednesday.—Free Press.

"HONOURABLE UNDER. TAKING A MYTH"

NO OFFER TO ANY DETENU.

CALCUTTA, May 11.

The Barisal correspondent of "Forward" writes that Narendranath Das, who is detained in the Midnapore Central Jail, is now suffering from plies, chronic headache, and serious eye trouble. His health has, says the correspondent, suffered much consequent on the hunger-strike he had declared.

The Government has rejected his prayer to allow him to appear in the B.A. Examination. In a letter to a friend, Narendranath says the Government offer of an honourable undertaking is a myth. No such proposal was ever put before any detenu as far as he was aware.—Free Press.

BOSE'S ARRIVAL IN CALCUTTA

PARENTS ALLOWED TO SEE HIM

CALCUTTA, May 11.

Whole Calcutta is expectant over the arrival of Mr. Subhas Bose, who, from inquiries made in authoritative quarters, is expected to arrive in Calcutta to-morrow by the Rangoon Mail. It is stated that Mr. Bose will be taken on arrival to the Presidency jail, where a suitable room has been furnished for his accommodation and that he will be allowed to see his parents and relatives for a few hours. It is further stated he will be medically examined in Calcutta and taken to Almora, where he will stay for a short time and from Almora, as at present arranged, he will be taken to Switzerland. Speculation is rife as to whether the authorities will allow any formal public demonstration. It is believed that in view of his present state of health arrangements will be made to make the landing as quiet as possible. Nothing is definite as yet in absence of any official or public announcement:—Free Press.

NATIONALISTS RECAPTURE NANKING.

COMMUNIST OUSTED FROM KIUKIANG

NORMAL SITUATION IN SHANGHAI

LONDON, May 11.

The Admiralty reports that curfew order has been lifted in Shanghai where the situation is normal. Nationalists have retaken Nanking and driven out Communist army from Kiukiang. Fighting occurs at Yuntsau on north of Yangtse opposite Wuhu and a big battle is shortly expected on Liauchow-Chowlake-Hichow line.—Reuter.

NORTHERNERS OCCUPY CHUMATIEN

LONDON, May 10.

Shanghai.—The long lull in the civil war has been broken on several fronts. Chiangkaishek came into contact with the Northerners from Luchowfu to Hichow on the North if the Yangtse below Wuhu. Fighting was resumed in Honan where the Northerners occupied Chumatien on Peking-Hankow railway, while a large body of Honanese armed peasantry designated "Red Spears" acting independently, but in sympathy with the Northerners were also astride the railway and captured the propaganda train belonging to the Hankowites.—Reuter.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

LONDON, May 10.

The House of Commons passed the resolution assenting to the Lords' proposal for the Joint Committee on Indian Affairs and appointed the following:—Brigadier General Charteris, Messrs. Howard Bury, Wardlaw-Milne, Pilcher Scurr, Snell, Wallhead, Sir Robert Hamilton, Sir Alfred Knox, Sir Frank Nelson and Sir Victor Warrender.—Reuter.

NO AMENDMENT TO INDIAN NAVY BILL.

LONDON, May 10.

The Government of India Indian Navy Bill passed through the Lords Committee without any amendment.—Reuter.

MOBILISE MASSES & RESUSCITATE NATION ALISM.

NEED FOR BURMA'S FIGHT FOR LIBERTY

U. OTTAMA TO SEE MAHATMAJI.

RANGOON, May 10.

"After a careful analysis of the situation I came to the conclusion that the present need for Burma's fight for liberty may be summed up in the two slogans—Mobilise masses and Resuciate nationalism. With this realisation I started to tour the districts of Burma and have launched a silent but steady campaign to prepare our masses for the great ordeal. Platform stunts and jugglery with pen may fail, but mobilisation of masses is a thing before which nothing can stand," says Mr. U. Ottama in a statement to the press.

Proceeding, he says he found in his tours in Burma that Burmans and Indians were living in the best of relations and expressed his gratitude for the devotion of Burmans and Indians. He concludes "I am leaving for India to-day and shall return shortly. I also hope to see Mahatma Gandhiji. I shall go into the detail of my scheme of political resusciation after my return. Meanwhile, I would ask all my countrymen to unite, for in unity is our strength."—Free Press.

REV. UTTAMA TO ATTEND A. I. C. C

CALCUTTA, May 11.

A Rangoon message says Rev. Uttama left Rangoon on May 10 by "Angora" to attend the All-India Congress Committee meeting in Bombay on May 16.—Free Press.

LAHORE CONTINUES QUIET

MORE RIOT CASES

LAHORE, May 10.

Eight more cases arising out of the Lahore disturbances were taken up at the City Kotwali to-day before the various Magistrates all of which were postponed to various dates. The case against Sanatan Dharma College students was adjourned till to-morrow.

The situation continues to be quiet in Lahore.—A. P.

GOVT PROPAGANDIST ASSOCIATION

"BASELESS STATEMENTS" CONTRADICTED

LAHORE, MAY 10.

The Director of Information Bureau, Punjab, contradicts the baseless statements which had recently appeared in certain news papers to the effect that Government and some of its supporters have decided to establish an association for carrying on propaganda work and a monthly journal will be published shortly by this association.—A.P.

PAINLEVE'S PREMATURE CONGRATULATIONS

INTERPELLATIONS REGARDING NUNGESSER.

LONDON, May 10.

Paris.—Nungesser was the so'e topic in the lobbies of the Chamber on its reassemaly after months vacation and the Matter was immediately ventilated in the House. A Number of Deputies blamed the Government for yesterdays misleading announcements and asked who was responsible for the aerop ane dropping red rockets to signify Nungesser's success. Government's spokesman M. Bokanowski counselled patience and said there was hope that the airman would turn up. He declared rockets were sent up by a private firm. Mr. Painleve declared that the telgram of congratulations he sent, when he heard that Nungesser was nearing New York, was despatched so that the airman might receive the message immediately he landed.—Reuters' Special Service.

VAIN SEARCHES AFTER NUNGESSER

LONDON, May 10.

Searches throughout day in the English Channel and on the American Coast have failed to yield any news of Nungesser.—Reuter.

BY-ELECTION FOR BOSWORTH

LONDON May 10.

Rugby.—Captain Gee V. C. a Conservative member for Bosworth Division of Leicestershire having decided to settle permanently in Australia a writ for byelection will be moved in the House of Commons on Thursday. At the general election Cap. Gee had a majority of 358 votes over the Liberal, and of 971 over the Labour opponent.

It is anticipated that the Trade Union Bill will be the principal issue at the byelections.—B. O. W.

It is understood that the Government has restored one Muhammdan seat on the Ahmedabad Municipal Board which it had reduced previously.—A. P.

EVOLUTION OF COLONIAL EMPIRE

MESSAGE OF DEVOTION TO KING.

COLONIAL CONFERENCE OPENS.

LONDON, May 10.

Eight British Governors, one Administrator, three Chief Secretaries five Colonial Secretaries and seven other senior officials with Mr. Amery presiding, composed the representation at a miniture Imperial Conference which was opened at the Colonial Office Major Ormsby-Gore and Sir Samuel Wilson were also present.

Mr. Amery welcoming the representatives referred to the diversity of the problems and the absence of structural or administrative unity. Much might be done by more frequent consultations closer cooperation, and exchange of knowledge and experience especially in the scientific and technical work. Most of the delegates participated in the general discussion and expressed their appreciation of the efforts by the conference and otherwise to make the Colonies more efficient in administration and development.

The evolution of the Colonial Empire as a separate entity, apart from the Dominions and India, was foreshadowed by Mr. Amery in opening the Colonial Conference the first act of which was to send a message of loyal devotion to their Majesties the King and Queen. Mr. Amery mentioned that they originally contemplated inviting the unofficial element in certain Colonies to participate, but at least for the moment had decided to confine their deliberations to those competent to speak in official capacity. He hoped the conference would be held regularly in future, and probably every three years. The afternoon's discussion revealed the approval of the suggestion that senior officers of the Colonial Office should visit the Colonies periodically and members of the Colonial Office staff should tour Colonies early in their careers and that members of the Colonial Services during their furlough should be attached to the Colonial Office.—Reuter.

THING UNIQUE IN WORLD.

LONDON PRESS OPINIONS

LONDON, May 11.

Referring to Mr. Amery's plea for closer co-operation in scientific work at the opening of Colonial Conference The "Times" expresses the opinion that it should not be difficult to establish the service for scientific workers similar to that existing for administrative officers. The total volume of scientific work in progress under the Dominion and Crown Colony Governments is so vast and shows such signs of increasing that no man should be allowed to feel that he would be jeoparadising his personal interests by accepting even the most temporary work in the poorest of Colonies. Even the most wealthy Colonies would gain much by the creation of a corps of scientific workers whose pool of knowledge would be available to any Crown Colony at a financial cost far below anything conceivable in any other way. If the Conference successfully takes this question in hand it will abundantly justify its brith even though it makes little headway in the other parts of the Agenda.

The "Morning Post," commenting on the opening of the Colonial Conference, says that the Crown Colonies, protectorates and Mandated Territories present examples of what a Governments should be. It is conducted by rulers who are personally responsible for administration while under them are young men often in sole charge of vast savage territories where they administer justice, maintain peac, and bring healing sustenance to the people with whose welfare they are entrusted. The "British Colonial Service" it says, "is a thing unique in the world."—Reuter.

EXTRA-TERRITORIAL RIGHTS

QUESTION IN COMMONS ABOUT ABROGATION

LONDON, May 10.

Rugby.—A question was asked in the House of Commons regarding the official United States statement that the United State were willing to negotiate a treaty abrogating extra-territorial rights in China whenever China was prepared to protect the United States properties and citizens.

Mr. Locker-Lampson, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying, said that such a statement was made by Mr. Kellogg, United States Secretary of State, on January 26 last. A similar policy was declared by His Majesty's Government as far back as last December in a memorandum published at that date and was further developed in the memorandum of January. His Majesty's Government would gladly co-operate with the United States and other Governments in the prosecution of this policy.—B. O. W.

SIR. AUSTEN'S STATEMENT

PRESS COMMENTS

LONDON, May 10.

Rugby.—Newspapers comment at length on Sir A. Chamberlain's parliamentary statement on China. The "Daily Telegraph" deplores the condition which it

"A CITY OF DREADUFL NIGHTS."

MRS. NAIDU CONDEMNS "BLOOD, GUILTINESS OF LEADERS."

LAHORE, May 11.

In a statement to the Free Press of India before she left Lahore regarding Lahore, riots, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said: "I leave it to the leaders to analyse if they can the topical causes which led to the sudden outburst of inter-communal bitterness which has turned the beautiful capital of the Punjab into "a City of dreadful nights." I leave it to them also to condemn as they must in unequivocal and unanimous fashion, the shameful series of outrages initiated by the cowardly murder of three innocent Muslims by a group of excited Sikhs and culminating in the insensate and brutal ferocity and fanaticism of Muslim onslaughts which have found chief outlet in the most dastardly attacks on Hindu citizens and wayfarers who were in no way concerned with the immediate guarrel."

Mrs. Naidu proceeded: "When I visited the Mayo Hospital to see the wounded and the dying, I was once again filled with shame as so often before on similar occasions with humiliation and sorrow, for, every wound on the bodies of the pitiful victims rose a mute and terrible arraignment of blood guiltiness of leaders whose gospel has brought death and not salvation to the people they pretend to serve."—Free Press.

CALCUTTA MUSLIMS NEW TERMS

MUSIC MAY BE PLAYED BEFORE MOSQUES

BARISAL, May 11.

Yesterday's conference of selected Hindu Muslim leaders with Sir Abdur Rahim at tea ended in a table talk. Muslim leaders offered terms that procession must not be carried in an offensive manner. Music may be played before mosques, avoiding congregational prayer time, but custom must be observed where music was previously stopped.—Free Press.

SHORTEST WAY TO SWARAJ.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRIZE COMPETITION

The "Bombay Chronicle" will give a prize of Rs. 100 to the writer of the best essay on the "Shortest Way to Swaraj."

The competition is open only to boys and girls of twenty and under. The essay, which must consist of not more than 2,000 words, must be submitted on or before 15th June and must be accompanied by 20 "Swaraj Competition" coupons cut out from "The Chronicle" and a declaration as regards the age of the competitor. The coupons will be published in "The Chronicle" daily from 6th instant to 10th June. The envelope containing the essay should be superscribed "Swaraj Competition" and addressed to the Editor of "The Chronicle".

A consolation prize of Rs. 50 will also be awarded.

states has supervened at Hankow since the new regime established by the Hankow Agreement came into operation. It considers there is no prospect of the local Chinese Government establishing itself on the Yangtse in the near future upon which reliance can be placed, and asks if it is not time to re-occupy the Concessions at Hankow and Kiukiang and to resume those trading activities which were the mainspring of Chinese and Foreign trade prosperity in the Yangtse Valley.

The "Daily News", which describes Sir A. Chamberlain's statement as admirable in its moderation and its realistic appreciation of the facts of the complicated position, thinks the central fact emerging from the split in the South is that the Communist movement in China is losing both its coherence and its force.

The "Manchester Guardian", comments favourably on the attitude assumed by the Government. "Sir A. Chamberlain rightly declares that the Agreement to hand over the Hankow Concession should remain as a public witness of Britain's desire to come to friendly arrangements with the Chinese and to meet their nationalist aims."

The "Daily Express" states: "Whatever Government emerges in China, will be held responsible for the outrages on British subjects, and our Ministry's desire is to see a Chinese Government that will renounce anti-foreign agitation and shoulder its responsibilities fairly and squarely. Every development in China has justified Sir A. Chamberlain's policy up to the hilt."—B. O. W.

LONDON, May 10.

Rugby.—The British Government have accepted in principle the recommendations of the Washington Conference on oil pollution of navigable waters, and the British ship-owners are voluntarily adopting the main proposal that oil should not be discharged within fifty miles of a coast.—B. O. W.

MAHATMA WRITES "LOVE" LETTERS!

GOOD NEWS ABOUT HIS HEALTH

AHMEDABAD, May 11.

In his weekly letter to "Young India," Mr. Mahadeo Desai quotes Gandhiji's letters written to friends to give an idea of his health. Mr. Desai writes: The public who have been anxiously awaiting to have good news about Gandhiji's health will have comfort at last when they read the following extracts:

"You can have no notion of the energy I have already regained. I have written for "The Navajivan" four articles this week. I am really doing almost the normal work for the papers now. And I do a fair amount of love letters.

"But all this is nothing compared to the result of medical examination yesterday. The pressure dropped from 180 to 155 and 155 to 169 is the normal for my age. I have been walking for the last three days over one mile per day in two periods extending to 30 minutes. This is more than Amboli. So there is no anxiety about my health. There can be no question now of leaving Nandi. It would be foolish to think of leaving it till my previous strength is attained, if it can be at all, or till the season for Nandi ends which it does about July."

Mr. Mahadeo Desai further states that Gandhiji is determined upon continuing his tour in the South and Karnatak.

Gandhiji may also visit Orissa during the year.—Free Press.

MR. P. G. PILLAI RELEASED

RESUMES EDITORSHIP OF "PRINCEL INDIA."

LUCKNOW, May 11.

Mr. P. Gopal Pillai Editor, "Princely India," Delhi, who was undergoing one year's imprisonment since last September in Gwalior as the result of a defamation suit against him by the Council of Regency, for an article in his paper, was called at the Chamber of the Law Member of the State and was informed that he was free.

Interviewed, Mr. Pillai said that the reason for his early release was perhaps due to the realisation by the Council of Regency the folly of cooping up a British India journalist for criticising the administration of the State.

Mr. Pillai has resumed the editorship of "Princely India.—Free Press.

PROF. SHAH'S SUCCESS IN U.S

ADMITTED TO TECHNICAL COURSE

LIMBDI, May 11.

Prof. T. T. Shah, formerly Professor of Mathematics, Gujerat Vidyapith, who went to America in June last for scientific study, has now been admitted by the Masachusetts Institute of Technology to Electrical Engineering Course and has been accepted by the International General Electric Co., of New York.

Porf. Shah is the first Indian scholar who has been allowed to take up this technical course in America.—Free Press.

SUGAR FOR BHAVNAGAR

73000 BAGS RECEIVED DIRECT FROM JAVA.

VANKANER, May 11.

The S. S. "Dogra," loaded with 73,000 bags of sugar arrived from Java at Bhavanagar, via Colombo and Calicut.

900 bags were put down at Bhavangar.

MR. BODAS AND MAHARASHTRA P. C. C.

POONA, May 11.

In connection with the complaint made in the Press by Mr. M. R. Bodas of Bombay that he had received no invitation to attend the meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee held on 2nd May though he was a legally elected member of the body, enquiries made in the Congress office show that Mr. Bodas was elected by the Khed Taluq Congress Committee and that his invitation card was addressed to him care of the Chitrashala Press, Poona City, which is his address given by the Poona District Congress Committee.—Free Press.

An Allahabad, message of May 10 says:—The Joint Magistrate delivered judgment in the suit filed by Pandit Kapeladeo Malaviya against Mrs. Marriner dismissing the complaint.—Free Press.

FUSION OF PARTIES

MAIN POINTS OF DISCUSSION.

THE GAUHATI RESOLUTION

The most important task before the All-India Congress Committee, which meets in Bombay on Sunday, will be to bring about a fusion of parties within the Congress. With this end in view discussion will centre on the resolution passed by the Gauhati Congress regarding work in the Legislatures and the franchise for membership of the Congress.

The following is the text of the resolution regarding Council work:—

This Congress reiterates its resolve that the general policy of Congressmen in the Assembly and the various Councils shall be one of self-reliance in all activities, which can make for the healthy growth of the nation and of determined resistance, to every activity, Governmental or otherwise that may impede the nation's progress towards Swaraj, and in particular, Congressmen in the Legislatures shall (a) refuse to accept Ministerships or other officers in the gift of Government and oppose the formation of a Ministry by other parties, until, in the opinion of the Congress or the All-India Congress Committee, a satisfactory response is made by Government to the National demand, (b) subject to clause (d) refuse supplies and throw out budgets until such response is made by Government or unless otherwise directed, by the All-India Working Committee, (c) throw out all proposals for legislative enactments by which the bureaucracy proposes to consolidate its powers, (d) move resolutions and introduce and support measures and bills which are necessary for the healthy growth of National life and the advancement of the economic, agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the country, and for the protection of the freedom or person, speech, association and of the press and the consequent displacement of the bureaucracy (e) take steps to improve the condition of agricultural tenants by introducing and supporting measures to secure fixity of tenure and other advantages with a view to ensure a speedy amelioration of the condition of the tenants and (f) generally protect the rights of labour, agricultural and industrial, and adjust on an equitable basis the relations between landlords and tenants, capitalists and workmen.

FRANCHISE RESOLUTION.

The following is the text of the franchise resolution:—

Resolved that the following amendment be made in article 7 of the Congress constitution. Substitute the following for sub-clause (IV) no person shall be entitled to vote at the election of representatives or delegates of any committee or sub-committee or any Congress organisation whatsoever or to be elected as such or to take part in any meeting of the Congress or Congress organisation or any committee or sub-committee thereof if he has not complied with sub-section (1) hereof does not habitually wear hand-spun and hand-woven khaddar (B) The Working Committee shall frame rules for the proclauses.

VITA TRAGEDY HEROES HONOURED

VANKANER, May 11.

The Yuvaraj Kumar Shri of Cutch, in appreciation of the services of the five boatmen who saved the lives of passengers from drowning in the second "Vita" tragedy, has issued orders to award 50 'koris' to one of the rescuers and 20 'koris' to each of the rest.—Free Press.

CANCELLATION OF RUPEE SECURITIES

ANOTHER DEFLATION OF TWO CRORES

CALCUTTA, May 10.

On the eve of the submission of public tenders for sterling, which comes off to-morrow, the exchange market which had been steady since the end of last week was distinctly firmer to-day. Towards the close the market came to know of the deflation of another two crores by cancellation of 'ad hoc' rupee securities in India and this news was felt as a definite bullish factor.

Business was possible to-day for ready T.T. at 1sh. 5-29|32d. It would seem that the deflation of two crores must have been effected earlier, though the market knew the fact only through to-day's publication of the statement of Paper Currency Reserve. Money rates have not gone down to any great extent on account of contractions that have taken place, but there is no monetary stringency.—A.P.

ROUND THE WORLD ON FOOT

GERMAN ACTOR'S MISSION

RANGOON, May 11.

Herr Edmund Zcheille, who describes himself as a German actor and poet. arrived here yesterday, making his tour round the world on foot. He has been through many countries, having walked 27,000 kilograms.

He left Germany on August 1, 1923. His idea is to walk round the World and finish the journey within seven years.

He is collecting material for his profession and incidentally carrynig on a propaganda for the international language called the Esperanto.

He will shortly leave Burma for India on foot via Mandalay.—Free Press.

MAKING CONGRESS A LIVING FORCE

REVISE CONGRESS CONSTITUTION

MR. IYENGAR'S ADVICE

RATNAGIRI, May 11.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyengar was taken in procession through the main streets of the town. At night he was presented with an address enclosed in a silver casket, at a meeting held under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar. The address, which was read by Mr. Nanal, eulogised his services to the country and wished him success in his efforts to bring about unity in the Congress as well as among the different communities.

Mr. Aiyengar, in reply, thanked the public, and said that he was gratified to find that there was no depression in the political atmosphere in Maharashtra. He reminded them of the days of Non-Co-operation, but added that it would be absurd to revive the old programme. In order to revive the spirit of those days, however, they should work for the redressal of local grievances. The constitution of the Congress should be revised to suit new conditions.

Mr. Aiyengar concluded with an exhortation to all to make the Congress a living and active institution.

Mr. Bhopatkar thanked Mr. Aiyengar on behalf of the Provincial Congress Committee.—A. P.

THE REPUBLICAN ARMY

MORE ARRESTS EXPECTED

NAGPUR, May 11.

Mr. Ramchandra Balkrishna Chawan, one of the volunteers in Mr. Awari's so-called "Republican Army" has been arrested on a charge of carrying a sword without a license. He will be produced before the City Magistrate to-day. More arrests are expected in the course of the day.—A.P.

RIGHT METHOD OF REPRESENTATION

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE RESOLUTION

BARISAL, May 10.

The Bengal Provincial Conference has adopted a resolution that the natural and appropriate method of representation in the Legislatures in the present circumstances is by communities on the basis of their population, but so modified whenever circumstances require it, as to instill confidence in the minority community, and that with the growth of solidarity and National sentiment in the country, it will be for the communities to replace separate communal electorates by general or mixed electorates based on the European model.—A.P.

RECIPROCITY, NOT TO INDIA'S ADVANTAGE

U. P. CHAMBER'S MANDATE TO SIR N. N. WADIA.

LONDON, May 10.

Geneva.—Replying to the cable of Sir N. N. Wadia the United Provinces Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore has telegraphed requesting Sir N. N. Wadia to oppose any proposals directly or indirectly restricting India's fullest freedom to regulate her own tariff or preventing discriminating legislation for the protection of her national commerce and industry, particularly as regards shipping. The cable declares that reciprocity in these matters is not to India's advantage. Sir N. N. Wadia interviewed by Reuter said he and other members of the Delegation were in substantial agreement with the views of United Provinces Chamber of Commerce.—Reuter.

NIZAM'S FIRMAN ON NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY

SECUNDERABAD, DN. May 11.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam has issued a *firman* in which he complains of of certain inaccurate information supplied by newspaper correspondents and he commands the Executive Council to enquire into the matter.

Another *firman* gives an extension of time to Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur the Finance Minister, who for the fourth time has been granted an extension of service for one year.

Nawab Tilawat Jung Bahadur, Minister for Local Funds and Development, has been pensioned.—Free Press.

OBITUARY

LONDON, May 10.

Rugby.—Captain Walter Shaw Conservative Member of Parliament for Westbury died to-day. He has represented Westbury since 1924 when he defeated his Liberal opponent by 17000 votes.—B. O. W.

LONDON, May 10.

Rugby.—The death has occurred from double pneumonia of the Tenth Duke of Leeds. He was a wellknown sportsman, master of foxhounds and commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron.—B. O. W.

Work was resumed on Wednesday in the Binny Mills Bangalore with the full complement of workmen, after six days' cessation of work. The opening of the Mills is partly traceable to the good offices of the Labour Commissioner in Mysore, while the arrival of the mills director from Madras also considerably eased the situation.—A. P.

ARYA SAMAJ & HINDU-MUSLIM RIOTS

A REPLY TO THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In the issue of the *Times of India* of 27th ultimo was published a letter under the signature "Responsibility" accusing the Arya Samaj as the root cause of all communal riots and advocating its wholesale suppression by the Government. The paper in its editorial of the same date approves of the view of the correspondent to some extent and advises an enquiry by the Government on the subject and adds that if the Arya Samaj is found guilty, it should be suppressed.

As President of the Association representing all the Arya Samajits of the Presidency, I sent reply more than a weak ago but the *Times of India* had neither the courtesy to acknowledge the same, nor the sense of justice to publish it. I hope you will help to correct the wrong impression created by giving publicity to the same letter appended herewith. Thanking you for your spirited editorial on the said subject on the 28th ultimo.—Yours etc.,

KALYANDAS. J. DESAI,
B.A., L.M.& S.
President.

May 8.

To, The Editor, the "Times of India."

Sir,—In your issue of the 27th instant your correspondent "Responsibility's" statement regarding communal riots that "Every man in the street knows that it is due to the militant tactics of the Arya Samaj, masquerading as a religious association" has come to me like a bolt from the blue and I have received it with painful surprise. I know thousands of men in the street who would be surprised at this new discovery of your correspondent. In Bombay alone there were at least five or six communal riots. (1) Parsee-Moslem, (2) Hindu-Moslem, (3) Moslem v. Government Plague Officers, (4) Moslem-Bohra, (5) Hindu Moslem vs Parsee and the latest, (6) Sikh-Moslem. If it was the strange mentality of Arya Samajists to organise riots throughout this land of India, may I ask you, Mr. Editor, whether Arya Samaj had anything to do with these communal clashes. The Arya Samaj microbophobia has perhaps surcharged the brain of your "Responsibility" correspondent and with his jaundiced eyes he finds every man in the street reiterating his chimerical notion. I am glad you notice that this is as an exaggeration and correctly say in your leader that "The man in the Street" is the "Mahomedan man in the Street." You correctly diagnose the cause of these disturbances when you say that "the lowest and the most turbulent portion was permitted to take the charge of the centre of the City" by police connivance during Mohurrum. I repeat it is the hooligan element in the Mahommedan community who are ready to pick up quarrel with any community Hindu, Parsee, Christian or Bohra or even with Government officials or Police on any trivial cause who are the cause of riots. With Hindus the apple of discord has been music before mosques or cow sacrifice. Now Sir, even before Arya Samaj came into existence these two causes worked and are still working year in and year out to cause Hindu-Moslem disturbances. In 1893 Moslems started the famous riot against Hindus because music was played in hearing distance and bells were rung with *arti* in the Hanuman temple opposite the Juma Masjid. Who does not know about the recent cause of Sikh-Moslem disturbance? It was music before mosque. Who does not know of the numerous riots that have occurred during Hindu processions bearing idols accompanying music? Have not often idols been broken on public roads and these processions broken up with heavy casualties by Mahomedans? I wonder how the Arya Samaj was concerned in all these cases? In Calcutta, riots are supposed to have been started by the Arya Samaj Nagar Kirtan procession playing music before mosque, but I have proofs to show that the procession had not reached the mosque and that the bands had stopped music even before hand; and that the hooligans started rioting all over the City attacking temples. It is the latter premeditated action of the Moslem hooligans that was the cause of the riots of Calcutta. But even supposing the music played by the Arya Samaj at Calcutta was at fault, still out of dozens of these riots where music before mosques has played a prominent part, what had Arya Samaj to do with any of them except at Calcutta? Most of these were Hindu idol processions where Arya Samajists were not concerned and according to their religious views never took part. The Ramlila procession riots have nothing to do with the Arya Samaj. The Arya Samaj temples have no bells tinkling and if any music is used at the time of Bhajan singing in a meeting it is the soft harmonium which has not been objected to for years by our Moslem friends.

The second cause of riots is "Cow sacrifice" at the time of Id in a conspicuous place. The Arya Samaj is opposed to "cow-killing" on economic and moral grounds and is for protecting and breeding these useful animals; but the superstitious reverence with which a cow is held by every devout Hindu and the sentimentality surrounding her make the sight of her killing in a promiscuous fashion a serious oppression and cause rioting. Now, Sir, it passes beyond comprehension what Arya Samaj has to do with it; during all my life I have never heard of a riot stirred up by the Arya Samaj on account of this cause. The Unity Conference held at Delhi three years ago tried to settle up these differences and passed resolutions respecting the sentimentality of both the communities; still the same causes work detrimentally and riots on prominent Hindu holidays when processions with music are essential or during Id festivals due to cow killing have kept up in increasing amount. I can't understand what Arya Samaj has to do with them.

Under Mahomedan rule in the reign of Akbar cow sacrifice was prohibited: even the Amir of Afghanistan respects Hindu sentiment in his own territory; but our Benign British Government does not find any solution for these two prominent causes of Hindu-Moslem riots. The Government in their policy of Divide and Rule, or possibly to delay further reforms desiring to prove that Swaraj was not possible for India as long as these two communities kept fighting have not moved in the matter and have satisfied themselves by curbing these riots by firing at mobs indiscriminately. My friend "Responsibility" wants to find the root cause of these riots; if he is at all a responsible person he shall find the root cause to be (1) "Government itself" or (2) Moslem hooliganism which is at once perturbed at the playing of any music before their mosques or even at the singing of Bhajanas, (3) or Moslem fanaticism which wants to tickle Hindu feelings by promiscuous cow-sacrifice during Id. Cows are daily slaughtered in butcher houses, and they do not rouse Hindu feelings but it is the parade of the cow and her occasional promiscuous sacrifice on religious grounds which causes riots. The Bengal Satyagrahis who insist on this right of playing music at Patuakirali are not Arya Samajists; then why stir up imagination and bring an Arya Samajist for nothing before the mind's eye! But there is some reason for it. It is the Shudhi movement which irritates the Mahomedan; because he loses his rank and file by the process of conversion and reconversion. The Mahomedan says: "Hindus have forbidden Shudhi, have allowed crores of their community to join Islam for the last several centuries, this so called Hindu vanity allowed the Moslems to grow to the extent of 9 crores and if this process had quietly continued Moslems might have equalled Hindus or exceeded Hindus in a century or two." Here comes the Arya Samajist with his new weapons of Shudhi; he brings back Vedas and Vedic times when Shudhi was common and teaches that Vedas are the property of all men on earth and any one willing to embrace Vedic Religion could do so without any delay; that there were no depressed classes in God's Eyes; so their status could be raised; numerous Hindu castes were all artificial and unjust and must be broken up; worship must be of only one Divine Being, the common Father of all "These universal and proselitizing doctrines of all." These universal and proselitizing doctrines of the Arya Samaj have perturbed the Moslem mind; in these they see a hitch in their development and future growth of strength in number. They dub it "a movement masquerading in religion" as if there could be any movement more religiously infused? In its suppression lies the fulfilent of their ambitions. So why not suppress it, if they cannot kill it by brute force, they seek the help of the Government to do so.

I am sorry, Mr. Editor, you fell in the trap. We could have expected something better of you. Your paper has styled the Arya Samaj before as a "liberal orthodoxy." It is a deeply religious movement. It is not the product of the present materialistic education. It is rational but based on the sure foundation of the Vedas. Your correspondent is right when he says it has spread its tentacles widely; its ambition is to be world-wide. It is neither a pure Hindu sectarian movement nor, an anti-Moslem one. It is national and also inter-national. It has come into life not only to clear Hindu religion of its later degenerate forms and sects and caste and creeds but to spread its universal doctrines among men of all religion. In your leader you quote the U.P. Administration report stating "it has come into clash not only with Moslems but with orthodox Hindus", please see through the meaning of the Report. If it was meant to bring about Hindu-Moslem riots, it should not have come into clash with orthodox Hindus. If it was masquerading in religion, it would have made political capital out of the different situations that have arisen. But no, it has swered from its purpose. During the days of Non-co-operation it did not give itself up to Mahatma Gandhi—it has kept up fighting for truth wherever and whenever found. Fifty four years ago its founder Swami Dayanand took his first converts from Christianity and Islam. The whole Hindu orthodoxy sturdily opposed; it has gone on doing Shudhi of those converted from the Vedic faith to other religions and even of those who were born Mahommedan and Christians; 30 years ago it first undertook to remove untouchability and raise the status of the lowest classes of Hindus. What sacrifices the Arya Samajists have undergone in furthering up these just causes only history can tell. Is all this "masquerading in religion—" as your correspondent suggests? and Sir, these acts of the Arya Samaj never caused any Arya Moslem or Hindu Moslem riots. Even now during the Arya Samaj anniversaries discussions on religion are held with Moslems when thousands of them attend and, Shuchis take place without causing any riots.

Among all the recent riots how many are Arya-Moslem riots?

The religious Shudhi movement of the Arya Samaj was for many years appreciated by our Moslem friends but latterly since Non-co-operation days this movement has taken a new shape which has frightened out our Moslem friends. What has formerly the work of a few Arya Samajists has now been taken up by the whole Hindu community and the movement is gaining daily in strength.

The Mahommedans who are making unmolested political capital out of their Tabligh propaganda of several centuries of continuous work and thus increasing their number to 9 crores found that the dead inert Hindu mass had revived and had begun to see through its tottering foundations brought about by a blind conservatism not suitable to the original Vedic faith. What contributed most to an immediate resolution to give up its conservatism was the latest Moplah feat in Malabar where the Moplahs spread a reign of terror among the Hindus and forced several of them to become Mahommedans and robbed the chastity of their ladies and cut up the bodies of so many of them who opposed. The gruesome tale of the work done in Malabar was suppressed by some so-called friends but when facts came to light in their horrid form, the final resolution came and Shuddhi became the prominent work of the Hindu Mahasabha. Wholesale conversions made by Moslems were opposed by reconversions to the old faith and the active work of the Hindu brought about a reaction among the Moslems who tried to stem the tide by forceful tactics and intimidating attacks. The Hindu by nature docile swerved but their organisation grew and were finally able to give a fight since our Moslem friends found that Hindus were worthy competitors in the fight everywhere, these riots have diminished in strength and frequency. I hope the awakened Hindu society and our Moslem brethren will very soon find themselves friends and patch up their quarrels. The question at issue is how to regulate Shuddhi and Tabligh. I am quite sure the movements cannot be stopped. A legislative enactment preventing conversions of minors, registering all conversions before a Magistrate or a Board who should satisfy themselves about their genuineness is all that is necessary.

The Shuddhi and the Tabligh movements have gained prominence beyond measure because of the communal representation introduced in elections. All the communal passions and begotries have been roused and have begun to have free play ending in riots because of the new method of representation in Councils and the Assembly. Communal electorates have made religious fanaticism more prominent and thus a mad desire to increase numbers has given rise to the Tabligh movement and in answer to it the self-protective Hindu Shuddhi movement. If any one is at the bottom of giving a mad turn to the Tabligh and Shuddhi movement it is the Government who have sanctioned communal electorates. I cannot understand how Arya Samaj can be found fault with for its Shuddhi work which is more a matter of conscience for every individual admitted. If an army of Christian missionaries and Muslim moulvis with millions of rupees at their command has been robbing the Hindu Society of its precious millions for centuries and since the communal electorates with more ravenous and rapacious tactics has been robbing it of its men and its womenkind and children is it wrong on the part of the Hindu community to rise from its lethargy in the name of self-preservation again to take to its ancient Shuddhi weapon and revivify its mass! And if the Arya Samajists have helped in Shuddhi do they deserve suppression altogether? If Shuddhi is the cause of riots, which it is not, so is Tabligh: stop both line Suttee if you think you can: and to follow your logic, Sir, Hindus and Moslems and Aryas should be all suppressed; because their movements cause riots. All must vacate India for the Benign government according to your advice and who shall rule whom?

I wonder under what intoxication of mind, the idea of suppressing a whole community of Aryas whose number exceeds the Jains and the Sikhs could arise. If an immoral custom of Suttee is suppressed it can be understood. Similarly if any custom of Arya Samaj were suggested as fit for suppression it would have been thinkable, however foolish may be the proposal: but to suggest suppression of a whole community of lakhs of men is to my mind a lunatic's proposal. Do you propose to permanently jail them all and feed them? That should, indeed, be a happy compensation after hard work to Aryas or perhaps by suppression you mean to blot them out of existence either at the cannon's mouth or by giving them a living burial as some Mahomedans would wish. There Aryas have to suppress them is the daily recurring, unanswerable question of the aching brain of your probably Mahomedan correspondent. And the too ready and gullible brain of yourself, dear editor, who are sitting like a Daniel on Judgment, is suggesting truly Christian punishment to these militant Aryas Thank you for having at least raised us in the estimation of the world by a stroke of your noble pen and wishing for many such future benefits.—Yours, etc.

KALYANDAS. J. DESAI,
B.A., L.M.& S.
President,
Arya Pratinidhi Sabha,
Bombay Presidency.

Shortest Way to Swaraj

"CHRONICLE" PRIZE COMPETITION

20 such Coupons entitle for entry to the "Chronicle" Essay Competition.

MILL PRODUCTION IN INDIA

INCREASE IN YARN, AND DECREASE EN GOODS.

CALCUTTA, May 10.

An interesting account giving statistics of cotton spinning and weaving in Indian mills has been published by the Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Government of India. It is stated that statistics of cotton spinning and weaving in Indian Mills from April 1926 have been published from returns furnished, in accordance with the requirements of the new Cotton Industry Act of 1926, and differ in the case of woven goods from the previous statistics in that, they relate to goods manufactured in Indian mills and not as was required under the old Cotton Duties Act, to cotton goods issued out of mills premises.

The total quantity of yarn spun during the month under review amounted to 67 million lbs. and that of woven goods to 44 million lbs. as compared with 62 million and 45 million lbs. respectively in the corresponding month of the preceding year. There was thus an increase of 8 per cent in the case of yarn but a decrease of 2.7 in the case of woven goods. In the six months—September 1926 to February 1927—i.e., from the beginning of the cotton yarn 1926—27 the quantity of yarn spun amounted to 404 million lbs. and that of woven goods to 271 million lbs. as against 301 million and 233 million lbs. respectively in the corresponding months of the preceding year.

In the eleven months, April 1926 to February 1927, the production amounted to 737 million lbs. of yarn and 493 million lbs. of woven goods. The exports of Indian yarn from British India to foreign countries during the eleven months, April 1926 to February 1927 were 38 million lbs. as compared with 30 million and 34 million lbs. in the corresponding periods of 1925-26 and 1924-25 respectively. The production of coarse yarn (Nos. 1 to 25) in the month of February 1927 was 57 million lbs. and the imports of the same counts were 124,000 lbs. only. The production of medium counts (Nos. 25 to 40) was 9 million lbs. and of fine counts (above No. 40) 1077,000 lbs. as against imports of 1,278,000 lbs. and 400,000 lbs. respectively of yarn of the same counts.—A.P.

GHATKOPAR MUNICIPALITY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The recent resolution passed by the Ghatkopar Municipality increasing the general tax by 33 p.c. halalkhor tax by 50 p.c. and also imposing fresh taxations on shopkeepers etc. has evoked strong and bitter oppssition from the Ghatopar public in view of the all-round depression in trade and unemployment. The residents of Ghatkopar expected some relief this year from the Congress or so-called People's party as one of the several pledges (all of which remain unfulfilled) on the strength of which the N. C. O. party was returned in power, was to reduce taxation by strict economy and retrenchment. It is still expected that the N. C. O. party which has upto now no good to their credit, will see the folly of their unwise decision and reconsider the resolution in the light of present circumstances.—Yours etc.

S. K. MEHTA.

SIXTY YEARS OF MARATHA INDEPENDENCE 1646-1706.

A COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY.

BY PROF. S. V. PUNTAMBEKAR.

III.

Shivaji rose above the pressure and ambitions of his times, race and circumstances, followed the inner inspiration that guided his course, tested and corrected his convictions by light from within, and his policy by necessity from without, and struggled for freedom with a resolute conscience and an ideal courage, He created a new world. Even his enemies have admitted of him that his cleverness and valour were enough to strike terror, and that his morality too command respect. He honoured the woman, the scholar, the book, the temple and the saint of every creed or religion, and respected the sanctity of human life. Khafi Khan writes, "But he made it a rule that whenever his followers went plundering they should do no harm to the mosques, the Book of God or the women of any one. Whenever a copy of the sacred Koran came into his hands he treated it with respect, and gave it to some one of his Mussalman followers. When the women of any Hindu or Mahomedan were taken prisoner by his men, and they had no friend to protect them, he watched over them until their relations came with a suitable ransom to buy their liberty." P. 260. "Shivaji had always striven to maintain the honour of the people in his territories. He perservered in a course of rebellion, in plundering caravans, and troubling mankind, but he entirely abstained from other disgraceful acts, and was careful to maintain the honour of the women and children of Mahomedans when they fell into his hands. His injunctions upon this point were very strict and any one who disobeyed them received punishment." P. 305.

With his political opponents and foes he behaved well-guardedly. His methods were superior to those of his contemporaries. He considered himself the servant of the State and never enforced its supremacy over society or religion or that of his will over people's customs. He was a consummate practical genius and utilised his opportunities and dangers to the best advantage. He never lost courage or hope and worked hard for his great aim of Swarajya. Defeats did not depress him, success did not elate him and difficulties did not dispirit him. He felt himself divinely inspired and missioned. He had grasped a great ideal and tenaciously fought for it and achieved it.

HIS ACHIEVEMENTS.

His most important achievement was that he changed the narrow and turbulent character of his people. They fought for Swarajya with him and remained on the whole true to his ideals after his death. Again, he destroyed the feudal conceptions in politics, administration and army, by introducing a bureaucratic system in the central government and by maintaining the democratic system in local government. He stopped grants of Jagirs and divorced political and financial power from hereditary Deshmukhs and Desais. His new system of a council of eight Pradhans or Ministers and a Secretariat superintending the various departments of Government, the eighteen Karkhanas and twelve Mahals was modern in its organisation and outlook. They were appointed on the basis of merit and not of castes or hereditary conceptions. This system created a devotion amongst the officers to the conception of a State apart from its ruler and was a great help in the most trying periods after his death. Even a weak King like Rajaram and a woman like Tarabai were able to guide the destinies of the State and maintain and recover the kingdom which was almost lost to the Moguls. The class spirit amongst the people declined. All fought for and served equally the State. They knew the claims of the State and their duties and rights. There was a fixity and regularity of demands unknown before, and method in the administrative procedure of the State unrealised before. He thus gave them regulated liberty in civil, political and religious matter.

ENCOURAGED EDUCATION.

He encouraged education and Sanskrit learning by grants and endowments managed by Pandit Rao, one of the eight ministers This led to the rise of great Maharashtra Pandits whose fame spread throughout India. They preserved the Sanskrit learning which had always been a great reservoir of free and dynamic ideas, forgotten sciences, and neglected truths. It was a renaissance of learning in Maharashtra and the South. His Rajyabhisheka, his Rajyasaka, his Rajyavyavharkosa, his Rajaniti, his Rajamudra, his reconversions and his new coinage created a new epoch in the history of India and produced a psychological revolution in the hypnotised minds of the Hindus. The Hindu poet Bhushan expresses his revolutionary and rivival aspect of Shivaji's endeavours in his famous poem "Kashi would have lost her arts and culture. Mathura would have become a Mosque, if Shivaji had not been born, all would have been circumcised."

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

He discovered the new world of political and religious freedom and recovered the old world of culture and civilisation. The Rajputs cherished treasure of independence which had remained safe inspite of the great attacks of northern Yavanas became now rejuvenated and sprang into a new life of assertion and expanse. The Rajputs the Jats and the Sikhs asserted themselves and dominated the political horizon of India in the 18th and 19th centuries and defeated the Muslims, the Moghuls, and the Afgans in many encounters until they finally succumbed. Ahmed Shah Abdali's success at Panipat (1761) was short lived. Marathas reoccupied Delhi under Mahadji Scindia, and Sikhs defeated Afghans in many battles and destroyed permanently their influence and ambition in northern India. Nizam's power in the Deccan depended more on Hindu support, and later, on the French and English alliance. Marathas always spared him.

HIS CAUTIOUS METHODS.

The murders of Lakhooji Jadhav, Kheloji Bhonsale, and a number of others, the treacherous arrest and imprisonment of his father Shahaji, and similar every-day occurrences made Shivaji cautious in his movements and he met his foes well-prepared. He always believed in being forewarned and forearmed. He could not put faith in the words of the pious emperor Aurangzeb, who had treacherously imprisoned him. Deccan Sultans had done the same things before and murdered his maternal grand father and uncle. Even the sanctimonious Rajput Jaysing would plot to entrap him by false promise of a marriage alliance and murder him on his return from Agra. Such were the political morals of the age, and he was fully prepared to meet them.

HIS MOTIVES AND POLICY.

Shivaji's letters to various Deshmukhs of Mayal, to Ramdas, to the Surat people, to Jaysing, to his brother Vyankoji, to Maloji Ghorpade, and to Aurangzeb, his relations with Chhatrasal, Ramdasa's letters to him and to his son Sambhaji, Ramdasa's writings, Bhusan's poem, Amatya's Rajaniti and other genuine records indicate clearly his aims, spirit and policy. I shall give only a few quotations. "Let us go and conquer Delhi itself. Let us shed our costly blood to preserve our ancient religion and give satisfaction to our thirsty ancestors." Letter to Jaysing (1665).

"God out of his grace has assigned me a mission. He had entrusted to me an All-India Empire." Letter to Vyankoji (1677).

"I have formed a league of all Maratha chiefs with the object of preserving their estates, in order that we should be masters in our own home..... You must remember that you are a Maratha and that my object is to unite and raise you all into a strong nation." Letter to Maloji Ghorpade (1676).

"God has inspired you to protect Gods, religion, cows and Brahmans..... In this world there is no protector of religion. It is by your efforts that Maharashtra, religion and independence have remained." Ramdas.

"Unite all the Marathas and spread Maharashtra dharma and Maharashtrarajya." Ramdas.

"Your main duty is political independence and establishment of religion." Ramdas.

"Establish Swadharma and spread Swarajya. You are born a great and good son." Shahaji.

"Establishment of Hindu Swarajya." Shivaji to Mawal Deshpande (1645).

"To Protect my country is my duty." Letter to Moghul officers in the Deccan.

That Shivaji had great foresight and was greatly concerned in developing all the aspects and arms of the State is evident from his organisation of administration, justice and revenue departments, and of the military department infantry, cavalry, forts and strongholds, and camp regulations; from his important creation of a new navy to meet the Portuguese, and the English danger from the sea and of a mercantile marine which annually carried his goods to ports in Persia and Arabia (Sarkar's Shivaji, P. 338) and thus engaging in foreign trade; from his establishment of a second base in Karnataka for struggle against Aurangzeb's grand design; from his acquisition of a new ally in Golkonda and of the sympathy of the Hindus and the respect and admiration of Mahomedans by treating them equally as subjects or servants and by granting annuities and land to their shrines and institutions.

Thus in his foreign policy he turned his face towards the north and the south against the old land foes, and towards the west against the new western sea foes whose piracies and rule had ruined the whole fabric of Indian life. In his home policy he secured the co-operation and welfare of all castes and creeds, of Jagirdars and peasants, by introducing a new system of modernised administration. He promoted foreign trade and navy, and reorganised his army and revenue system. He encouraged education, scholarships and industries. He looked after the people's welfare by destroying the political influence and power of feudal jagirdars and by establishing direct relations between the people and the State. Thus his internal policy in his own Swarajya was of equal justice, protection and toleration to all.

He gave the Marathas a national unity, a religious peace, and a higher purpose to fight for, and the Hindus a new hope, a new confidence and a new outlook. Sidney Owen says that his was a creative genius with a moulding force of a master mind, and that his was a righteous quarrel and a religious and national protest. His indomitable courage, his inflexible will and quick decision achieved a great success. He was veritably "a new Avatar of Kshatradharma."

(Concluded.)

DAVIS CUP.

INDIANS' SUCCESS

LONDON, May 10.

Barcelona.—In the Davis Cup Fyzee and Prasada (India) beat Flaquer and J. Morales (Spain) 6/6, 6/3, 6/3, 6/3. The Spaniards' dash won them first set. Subsequently, however, they played erratically while the Indians' accuracy in placing improved. Morales lost several points through double faults. Spaniards clever lobbing, however, retrieved some lost ground.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, May 10.

The following are the results of the county cricket matches which began on Saturday:—

Gloucester versus Yorkshire:—Yorkshire won by an innings and 21 runs. Gloucester 189 and 258 (Hammond 135) Yorkshire 468 for five, declared.

Warwick versus Lancashire:—Lancashire won on the first innings. Lancashire 375 and 240 for three and declared (Green 56 watson 52 Iddon 80 not out.) Warwick 267 and 199 for three (Bates 106, not out.)

Surrey versus Hampshire:—Surrey won on the first innings. Surrey 439 and 281, for six declared (Hobbs 104, This is the forth time in his career that he has scored centuries in both innings. Sandham 58, Pothecary four for 47) Hampshire 370 and 249 for five (Newman 102 not out.)

Essex versus Glamorgan. Glamorgan won on the first innings. Glamorgan 485 and 211 for five declared (Bates, 11) Essex 411 and 106 for nine (Clay four for 33, Arnott three for 18.)

"Cambridge versus Maddlesex match:—Middlesex in the second innings 123 for three.—Reuter.

NEW ZEALANDERS V. MARTINEAN'S

LONDON, May 10.

The match between New Zealanders and Martineau's Eleven was drawn. The New Zealanders declared their innings closed for the overnight score of 586 for nine. Martineau's Eleven 256 (Wilkinson 101 Merritt four for 33, Bernau four for 59) and following on made 163 for six (Tanner 72.—Reuter.

FATALLY MAULED BY TIGER

CALCUTTA, May 11.

Mr. Nagendra Chunder Sen, Additional District Magistrate, died last night at 9 p.m. of injuries caused by a tiger on the afternoon of the 5th May. Mr. Sen went to village Kashipur, five miles from Barisal, to shoot a tiger which had been doing havoc among the cattle in that locality. After a search the tiger was located in a jungle close by the village. Mr. Sen promptly entered the jungle and fired at the tiger. As soon as it was hit the animal jumped upon Mr. Sen and in the struggle that followed, Mr. Sen was mauled in several places, the fatal wound being caused by a bite in the thigh. The beaters and followers came to Mr. Sen's rescue at this juncture, and then the animal fled away. Mr. Sen was taken to Barisal and sent to the hospital, but he succumbed to his injuries.

Mr. Sen was made a permanent District Magistrate in April last. He was 55 years of age, and leaves behind a large family to mourn his loss.—A. P.

The "Precision Alarm" costs Rs. 8, or with Intermittent Alarm Rs. 9. An accurate and long service time-keeper cannot be bought for less. Pay a fair price and secure a time-piece of good workmanship and material, without which good time-keeping and long wear are impossible.

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AN OPEN ANSWER.

(Continued from page 6).

stauncher Muslim I become, the better Nationalist and a better human being I will be. Friend, you do not know Islam and responsibilities of a believing Muslim.

13. "Jo na hot Shivaji to Sunnat hot subki" is a refrain of a popular song of the Hindu which you quote. May I ask how it happened that before Shivaji was born there was no Hindu left to keep the flag of Hinduism flying? Surely Shivaji could not have been born in the house of a Muslim. Before his birth all could have been forcibly converted into Islam. Please look at facts. If Muslim Kings had converted forcibly, surely in the eight hundred years of their rule in India, there should have been no Hindu or non-Muslim left within the radius of hundred miles of Delhi. To-day in the village population of Delhi district and the districts round about it—Karnal, Isar, Rohtak, Gorgaon etc.—the Muslim population is not more than ten per cent. of the whole population.

14. My answer has already become long. I will now be brief. There is no Muslim born and bred. Akbar, Shershah and Baber must have had their forefathers converted to Islam on some previous date. The four hundred million Muslims in the world are all converts. Some are old and some are new, and there is no distinction between them. The Quoran says, "the brightest among you is that fears God most".

15. Yes; I agree with you that religion does not teach to war with each other. When the Hindu brethren joined in the Khilafat Agitation, we welcomed them as friends and brothers. We started the fight and we will keep it up till we restore the holy Khilafat as it ought to be in Islam. I do not accept your explanation that the Khilafat movement is wrong. We started it and we will keep it up because it is our duty as Muslims. We welcome friends to help us, but if they do not come we will do ourselves as best as we can.

16. You accuse me of "tenacious fanaticism". If you mean by this that I have my religious convictions and I stand by them, you are right and I am proud of it.

17. Where have I stopped any proceedings for my prayers? If "asar" or "maghrib" time comes when I am at a meeting, I quietly go and say my prayers either in the same room or outside. If the assembly consists of a fairly large number of Mussalmans and you want them to participate fully in the discussions, then you stop for ten or fifteen minutes so that they could finish their prayers. Do we not stop our meetings for tea-drinking, or mid-day meal or for some reason or other? Muslim prayer times are fixed, and no good Muslim would ever intentionally miss one single prayer in the day. Because you have no fixed times like us, you want to grudge us even this break of ten or fifteen minutes, because you have no need of such a break yourself. Is this how you are going to build upon a common nationality? You insinuate in your letter that I pray in public to show to the people what a pious man I am. No, my friend: I want to do my duty irrespective of your praise or blame. I am sorry that, through sheer laziness, I have missed many a prayer, for which may God pardon me.

18. You praise me as one who would likely make a good "national hero" and in the same breath run down poor Mahatma ji whom everybody abuses. I have no such desire. I only want to do my bit of the duty as a Muslim, and as an Indian. Take away Islam and the new awakening of faith, and I will be a very tenth rate miserable Indian, probably a hanger-on round Government Offices.

19. It is not worthy of you to call the prayer of a man of a different faith from that of yours as "twisting and improving his handiwork." I have never imposed my convictions on anybody else, but I certainly have a right to express them and to practise them. You probably do not know, I may be a bigger sinner than you are. Probably I am. But please let me have the fullest freedom to express my views as freely as you or anybody else. Your cajolery and praise, your anger and abuse will not move me from my convictions.

Our position to-day is very difficult. I have never been and will never be a national hero, or a great thinker or a great man, but I desire to be a straight fighter and an honest worker according to my own lights. In these days of mistrust and excitement one is liable to get kicks from both sides. I am not afraid of them. I only pray to God that he will give me courage and strength to speak out what I honestly feel and see, that I do something to improve the condition of my faith and my country. My faith is not yours, and your faith is not mine; but this country of ours, we share in common. Therefore, let us fight and work for it, each worshipping God in his own way without one imposing his faith on the other. That is all I have got to say in an open answer to an open letter, in which you have said some hard things which I do not deserve. I certainly am no saint, but I am not so very black either as you want to make out in your anger. To me Shivaji may be no great national hero, but only a brave man who put up a brave fight against odds and giants whom he thought to be his enemies. Can we not do the same?

I assure you I mean no disrespect when I say that I cannot count you as my enemy and even if you have become an enemy, even then I do not take you very seriously. I have a powerful enemy to deal with, an enemy both of my faith and my country. I want to fight him alone. But, God forbid, if I am forced to take up all enemies, then I will fight against England, against the reactionary Muslims and the reactionary Hindus. The latter two are my own kith and kin, in more or less degree, and in my heart of the heart I feel no pleasure in fighting them. So please bear with me and work in such a way that I, a poor, lazy, broken soldier of Islam and India, may have only one enemy to fight against.

SHAUKAT ALI.

ALLEGED GRAFT IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

NEED FOR STRICT SUPPRESSION.

(BY S. H. JHABWALLA).

The need for strict suppression of bribery and corruption in factories and workshops was at no time greater than now when due to heavy unemployment and difficulty of a getting proper conditions of service the middle men who are a class of workmen themselves are making a roaring trade by pocketting large sums of money almost regularly meanly exaacted from the shrivelled shruken fingers of the starving workmen. An unemployed man hangs on at the factory doors when he is met with some Dalal or Agent of some superior in the workshop who pledges to take him on if graft to the extent of about 50, 60, and even 100 is promised. The poor starving unemployed man borrows it of some money-lending Pathan and gets himself employed on a meagre salary of about Rs. 30 every month for about a year or so the poor debtor has to pay out, pay out, pay out and even though employed he is still begging.

After a year or so, the time ought to come for promotion when for a rise of about Rs. 7 a month the man has again to pay down Rs. 70 or 100 and the same old method wheels on while the poor wretch of the worker is twisted closer and tighter on the rack of indebtedness and consequent misery and toil and distress.

It may be asked who takes all this foul money? The "Dalal" has it at Rs. 10 or thereabout and the immediate superior fraternity who distribute among themselves according to their seniority. I have heard of not a single promotion being sanctioned except with some "Bakshis" to superiors white and brown. The pest of promotion is as bad, therefore, as the pest of non-promotion.

I have offered frequent statements to the Agents of Railway Companies especially as well as to other officials but they have always replied that my charges are vague and uncertain. While if I offer concrete instances the poor workmen are victimised and no guarantee is given me against such victimisation.

I repeat my challenge to the Agents that their poor workmen are being oppressed by their subordinates who take graft money and that the system needs purification. If concrete cases are wanted there should be no victimisation on the terms of the Unions.

I protested against the existing order of things several times to the G.I.P. Rly. Agent but he has refused to hear for what reasons I know not.

Now that Government are legislating against fines etc., it is high time some legislation was effected to crush this "Bakshis" system to superiors at the time of sanctioning or granting leave or getting employment.

UNION BANK OF INDIA LD.

The Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Union Bank of India, Ltd., was held at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.) on Monday the 9th May 1927 at the Registered Office of the Company 62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. B. F. Madon presiding.

The Directors' Report for the year ended 31st March 1927 showed a net profit of Rs. 3,00,523-10-1 which together with the balance of Rs. 1,35,213-11-5 brought forward from last year's account amounted to Rs. 4,35,737-5-6. The Directors proposed to declare a dividend of annas [illegible] per share i.e. at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum free of Income-tax which absorbed a sum of Rs. 1,99,500|- to place to reserve fund Rs. 50,000|-, to write down the Premises account Rs. 25,000|-, to set aside for Income-tax and Super-tax for the year Rs. 20,000|- and to carry forward the balance viz. Rs. 1,41,237-5-6 to next year's account.

Several questions pertaining to the items in the Balance Sheet were put by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani which were answered by the Chairman.

The Report was adopted, dividend was declared, Sir Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshawi Kt., and Mr. M. S. Captain who retired by rotation were re-elected Directors and Messrs. S. B. Bilimoria & Co. re-appointed Auditors for the ensuing year.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

NEW VAISHNAVITE TEMPLE

It is well-known that His Holiness The Jagadguru Srimad Anandachharya Swamiji Mahraj of Kanchi is building a grand temple of the Dravidian type in Fanaswadi. The Temple took a number of years in building and is now nearing completion. Lakhs of rupees have been spent on it.

The installation ceremony has been fixed for 12-22 p.m. on Friday (the 10th proximo) (Jyestha Suddha Dasami Sukravar Kanya lagna) and the preliminaries of the Vaidik function will begin seven days before the Installation ceremony. Sri Venkatesh with Mahalakshmi and others will be installed.

COMMUNALISM IN INDIA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Underlying the nice little contribution of Maulana Shaukatali on Shivaji, which appeared in your issue of Sunday the 1st inst., there runs throughout a vein of bitterness, a feeling almost naturally engendered by the present swash-buckling politics rather blatantly indulged in by our politicians on Hindu as much as on Muslim side.

The Maulana also strikes a note of warning, which coming from a staunch and proved Nationalist like him deserves the serious attention of all who still cherish the ideal of a free and united nation. There has of late arisen a tendency among those of us, who, forgetful of the grinding soul-destroying foreign yoke under which we all labour, indulge in quite a lot of loose and senseless twaddle of civil war with a certain amount of contemptible equanimity in order to achieve a sort of notoriety, or perhaps they do it with no more profound motive than a desire to be up to date in their political phraseology. With whatever motive it is done, it is none-the-less dangerous, because the seeds of suspicion, however, light heartedly sown, yield a harvest, which if it merely destroyed the sowers would be extremely welcome, but which, unfortunately, is entirely indiscriminate in the destruction which it works.

One wonders, if in this slave country we have from the force of habit so got used to our shackles, that we are reluctant to part with them. No explanation more charitable than this can be offered for the present state of affairs. So many of our present-day politicians air these views, which, if held with dishonest and ulterior motives, are dangerous enough, but which, if held honestly are perfectly appalling. However honestly these views might be held they deserve to be put down without any quarter or mercy. Some people with a perverted sense of logic will throw their hands up in horror at the suggestion that I have made, and will no doubt describe it as an attempt to restrict the freedom of individual thought and action. Society has the right to segregate its criminals and lunatics; and the communalist talking of civil war is worse than both. We have, unfortunately, no power to deal with them according to their deserts: but if we choose we certainly can make their political existence impossible, though it must be admitted that the task would be difficult so long as communal electorates continue to exist.

The sooner we realise that this wretched country belongs to the Mussalman as much as to the Hindu the happier everyone will be. We must also realise that notwithstanding the senseless desire of fanatics on both sides, Hindus and Mussalmans will continue to live in this country which is the home of both. The talk of the Sabhaite of organising the Hindus with the intention of making them strong enough to fight the Mussalmans, though dictated by an utter feeling of funk engendered by rough handling the Hindus received in a few of the riots, which, unfortunately, seem to have become a daily feature of our existence, is not only senseless but dangerous, because the remedy suggested is like the introduction of a poison in the system to fight another poison which is already there instead of searching for the root cause of the disease. The bargaining spirit which the Mussalmans have been assiduously developing of late might do a great credit to their commercial instincts but not to their political sagacity when accompanied by the threat of joining hands with the governmental forces in case their demands are not met without question or without delay. The attitude which the Muslim leaders with solitary exceptions-have developed among themselves, and encouraged among the rank and file of saying 'If you want us to join in your demand for Swaraj, etc.' is as incomprehensible as it is nauseating, for it implies the amazing proposition that the Mussalmans are not desirious of Swaraj, but at best they might bring themselves not to oppose it in case all their demands whatever they be are satisfied. The need of the moment seems to be to induce in both a greater feeling of trust in each other: to induce in the Hindus a greater sense of security without resorting to melodramatic methods, and in the Mussalmans a greater sense of toleration and National as against merely communal feeling. It is surprising that the communal enthusiasts do not feel the pain of this canker of foreign subjection which has been feeding on our vitals, and which, if left unattended to any longer, will prove fatal to all our dreams of freeing this country. The tendency towards communalism and provincialism has worked enough havoc in its nascent stages. From the refreshing atmosphere of the dawn of Hindu-Muslim Understanding, which was gloriously visible for a few years from 1917, we have been thrust back to the stifling atmosphere of dissension and suspicion, and we seem positively to enjoy it. The Congress alone has so far remained free from this debasing influence. Though abused and misunderstood by fanatical elements on both sides, the Congress even to-day is attempting to hold aloft the torch fed by no fuel of communal jealousies, but by the pure devotion of those who continue to think in national terms, to illumine the path of freedom. It is pathetic to hear the self-centered and hence ill-informed Muslim politician declaiming against Congress as a Hindu body and it is equally pathetic to hear the Sabhaite proclaiming that the Congress is incapable of looking after Hindu interests because it is always partial to the Mussalmans. But the army of such torch-bearers, once fearless and strong, is also showing signs of weakening and dwindling on account of justified pessimism no less than by desertion. Among the Mussalmans the politician who talks in terms of nationalism is rare indeed; and his Hindu brother seems to be in a frightful hurry to pay him the compliment of following his example. Let our men who delight in the title of leaders realise in what direction their petty feeling of gaining personal distinction, and their disgusting quarrels engendered in most cases by personal pique are leading us. It seems to be no doubt a very harsh and uncharitable explanation of the conduct of our leaders. However painful it may be any one who has followed the trend of events political for the last three or four years can, unfortunately, come to no other conclusion. It is difficult to understand what pleasure or distinction these men derive in gaining for themselves the empty title of leaders for it is but the leadership of slaves. If the efforts were in the direction of freeing the slaves from their bondage there would be some deserved merit and distinction in the position; but the leadership of slaves with the avowed intention of fighting their fellow-slaves is a task appreciated by few except our leaders and our masters.

Let our politicians cry halt while there is time. We should humbly suggest to them that instead of expending their energies in the ignoble task of creating ill-will and suspicion they might spend their time in talking of the many things that are common between the two communities. If they find nothing else in common, there is the glaring fact of our common servitude; and though it may not satisfy their ambition towards individual leadership, it will undoubtedly lead to less strife in the country, and focus our attention on the one task that matters, that is the task of making another attempt to free this country. Let not the soil of our country rendered sacred by the mingling of our blood on the field of Jallianwalla and elsewhere suffer the unspeakable indignity of our spilling our blood not for the cause of the country but in the utter inanity of civil strife.—Yours, et.

PURSHOTTAM TRIKAMDAS.

Khambala Road,
Bombay, May 9.

MARATHI LITERARY CONFERENCE

12TH SESSIONS AT POONA.

The Conference meets on Sunday, the 22nd inst. in the morning. There will be an introductory speech by the Chief of Ichalkaranji, address of the chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. N. C. Ketkar, and Presidential address by Mr. S. K. Kolhatkor.

The subjects committee will meet the same day in the evening.

MONDAY THE 23RD.

Resolutions will be moved and speeches delivered, on the second day in the morning.

At 9 p.m. the general meeting of the Maharastra Sahitya Parishad will be held.

TUESDAY, THE 24TH.

Morning will be devoted to essay-reading.

Resolutions will be taken up in the evening and the conference will be closed.

Besides this programme, several poets will recite theie poems. There will also be an exhibition held, of manuscripts of past and present authors and poets. Delegates are registered to communicate to the Secretaries for further details.

WHO IS WHO IN CHINA.

THE SIX WAR LORDS

The chief war lords in China now are:

GENERAL CHIANG KAISHEK.

Commander-in-Chief of Nationalist Army. Has just broken with the "Red" Government at Hankow, raided the Communist quarters at Shanghai, Canton and other places, and set up an independent Government at Nanking. At one time he was head of the Cadet School at Canton.

MARSHAL CHANG TSO-LIN.

The "Mukden War Lord." Ruler of Manshhria. The greatest power amongst real power behind the Peking Government. the Northern militarists, and at present the A confirmed anti-Bolshevik and friendly with the Japanese; alleged by some to be their nominee. The head of the Northern campaign against the Cantonese, and the author of the recent raid on the Soviet Embassy at Pekin.

MARSHAL SUN CHUAN FANG.

Former Chinese defender of Shanghai, but relinquished the duty to General Chang Chung Chang. At present operating against the Nationalist armies in collaboration with Chang Chung Chang. Was responsible for the Cantonese reverse last week. He became Governor of the Five Lower Yangtse Provinhes by driving out Chang Chung Chang from that position.

GENERAL CHANG CHUNG CHANG.

Governor of Shantung. He returned to the Governorship of Shanghai to take charge of the Northern defence against the Cantonese advance, when Sun Chuan Fang's army was beaten by the Cantonese. He abandoned Shanghai to the Cantonese, and is now opposing them on the Yangtse.

MARSHAL WU PEI FU.

At present stationed with his army in the province of Honan. Inactive at the moment, but may assume importance again in the near future. Old rival of Marshal Chang Tso-lin, the Mukden War Lord. For many years both strove for the mastery of China and alternatively dominated the Government at Pekin.

GENERAL FENG YU SIANG.

Known as "the Christian General." Recently returned from a mission in Soviet Russia. Has an army on the borders at Mongalia. His movements should be watched at the moment.

CONGRESS SECRETARY'S PROGRAMME

MADRAS, May 10.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Secretary of the Indian National Congress is leaving Madras for Bombay on Thursday, the 12th instant in connection with the All India Congress Committee meeting. He is likely to stay in Bombay till the end of the month to attend the meeting of the Joint Committee on Reserve Bank Bill.—A. P.

RIKHBDEV TEMPLE AFFAIRS

A SWETAMBERI VERSION.

Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia solicitor, throws light upon the recent alleged scuffle at Udaipur on the occasion of the Dhwajadand ceremony on the temple of Shri Keshariaji, in the following letter sent to us:—

"In 1889 S. Y. Dhwajadand was installed by the Bafna family members, and inscription to that effect is found on the bronze wooden span. Five years ago a new flag banner was prepared when Digambers objected to the Swetambers installing the banner. In ordinary course the matter was referred to the Udaipur State. This history is necessary to understand the real situation. Vaishakha Sud. 5 (6th. inst.,) was fixed as the date. On the 3rd. inst. in the morning, they started holy Abhishaka ceremony for Dhwajadand. Only 14 persons from Udaipur had come and outside pilgrims included on 75 Swetambaris were present at Dhuleva on that day".

In the meantime, Digambers got scent about the matter and by invitation assembled at Dhuleva in a very great number. They were not less than 800. They very jealously watched besmearing ceremony of the 4th inst. and at 12 noon Swetambaris left the place for dinner and other purposes, and only 2 Swetambaris were present in the temple when the following events took place.

Digambaris then present were about 500. Mugat and Kundals were being adjusted and fixed by artists. One Digamberi rushed to the spot, broke two Mugats and created a row. All rushed to the spot. In the meanwhile, State policemen who were present in a large number called upon them to leave. There was a great rush-back. In the thick entrance of about 10 steps they rushed down. One Digamber Muni of Indore stood against the entrance with hands off and remonstrated Digambaris not to be cowards and not to leave.

There was a rush inside from outside and in the medley several fell down and others rushed on their bodies. This way four Digambaris expired under their own pressure and at that time no Swetambari was present and none took part in the row.

Not a drop of blood was found on the spot over the body of the dead. Post-mortem examination shows no sign of use of any weapon or lathi.

An inquiry by a commission has been started by the State. It lays all the blame for the incident upon the Digambaris.

One thing is absolutely certain, and it is this that for this mischief Swetambaris are not at all responsible. No scuffle ever took place between the Digambaris and Swetambaris on that day or thereafter in connection with the Dhwajadand ceremony, and no Digamber has been wounded. On the fixed date with the assistance of the state police Dhwajadand was installed by Sheth Punamchand Karamchand Kotawalla.

The incident is deplored by Swetambaris who are not at all responsible for it. It was the mischief created by Digambaris who had come there intentionally to flout the order of the State, and being cowards could not resist the rush of the State police upon an order to withdraw."

BAN ON VISITS TO RIKHBDEV

PROTEST AGAINST MR. MUNSHI'S WRITINGS

The Hon. General Secretary of the Bharatwashiya Digamber Jain Tirthakshestra Bommittee, Bombay, writes:—

"Dr. Gulabchand Patni Hon. Magistrate Ajmere who was specially sent there for treating the injured has been prevented from going to Rikhbdeo at Udaipur; All the Digamber pilgrims as well as citizens of Udaipur are prevented from going to Rikhbdeo.

Further particulars as they are received regarding the dead in the struggle, are as follows:—

(1) Nyayatirtha Pandit Girdharilalji, a resident of Sagar, (aged 30) a very learned man in Sanskrit and Jain scriptures who held degree of Nayayatirtha. He leaves behind a very young widow and two children.

(2) A young lady of 16 resident of Udaipur

(3) Two young men of 20 from Prasad who were married only last year. (4) One young man from Semari.

The Digamber Jain members, sitting on the Jain Committee protest against the objectionable writings of Mr. K. M. Munshi, Advocate, to inform the public and Mr. Munshi that they have resigned their seats on the Committee and that they have nothing to do with the Protest Committee which is now a purely Swetambar Jain committee, as a protest against the actions of Swetamber Jains at Kesarinath temple."

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THE CHINESE WAY.

REGULATING STRIKERS

While the British Government was preparing its plans for dealingg with trade unions and strikes the Provincial Government of the Republic of Canton was preparing and promulgating its own solution says the "Manchester Guardian's" labour Correspondent. There is a slight difference in tone between the two; the Canton Government's would be too much even for a Labour Government with an enormous majority, but in some respects the proposals would commend themselves to the Tory dichards, for they put the unions very closely under Government control, althouggh employers have a hard time of it. Promulgation and enforcement are not quite the same thing in China, and the new law must probably be taken more as an aspiration than as an effective statute. Still, its provisions, (printed from Chinese sources in "Industrial and Labour Information" by the International Labour Office) are worth noting.

When a strike is on shopkeepers and owners of factories are "permitted to carry on their business" but are not allowed to break it by temporarily engaging other workmen. They are "not permitted to bribe a portion of the strikers or employ men of bad character in order to resist the strikers. Those who violate this rule will be severely dealt with by the Chief of the Agricultural and Industrial Department." After a strike about wages back pay must be paid for the period at the new rate, but it is mercifully provided that strikers shall not demand "compensation and fine from the employers excepting the wages stipulated above." Employers are prohibited from organising unions in their own favour with the object of destroying the labour unions. When a shopkeeper or factory owner suspends his business or closes down he must give two months' notice and half a month's wages to his employees. If he suspends business suddenly he must pay two months' wages. He is not allowed to dismiss employees "without cause", if he wishes to do so he must pay two months' wages.

The unions are not, however, without their responsibilities. They shall not "arbitrarily apprehend labourers or merchants without permission from the Government, nor interfere with another's freedom." "Labourers shall not confiscate goods or articles from shops or factories during a strike." Picketing seems to be restricted, and mass picketing is dealt with as under the Government's bill, for "the unions or labourers shall not blockade shops or factories during their strike, nor shall they obstruct the operations which are conducted by the employers themselves." It is laid down that "labour unions shall not be organised without permission from the Government," and until that is obtained "collection of membership fees and organisation of picket corps and of self-protecting corps" is not allowed. The English law is followed in two provisions—membership fees must not be collected by means of threats, and "labourers are not permitted to carry arms or clubs in their demonstrations." Unions which violate this rule may be dissolved by the Government.

ALBANIA AND ITALY.

HOW BRITAIN HELPED ITALY.

Under the heading of "Albania and Her Protectress," Mr. William Miller has a trenchant article in the April issue of "Foreign Affairs." He first of all examines the text of the Tirana Pact, observing that "peace" has not usually been "strengthened" by the intervention of a Great Power in the affairs of a Balkan State; and that no one, neither Greece nor Yugoslavia, was threatening the "juridical and territorial "status quo." Having sketched the recent relations of Italy with Albania, he roundly attacks Sir Austen Chamberlain for having failed to support a British Minister in Albania, Mr. O'Reilly. This Minister, according to Mr. Miller, warned the British Government of what was coming in Albania. But, says this writer:

"The fact that he had done so leaked out and reached Rome, whereupon Sig. Mussolini is said to have complained to the British Minister for Foreign Affairs. Palmerston or Curzon would have supported his subordinate. Sir Austen Chamberlain removed him from Durazzo and transferred him to Venezuela. It is, indeed, a novel experience for an Italian, or any foreign, statesman to secure the removal of a British Minister for having done his duty to the best of his ability. . . . The British Minister has now simultaneously sacrificed British prestige alike in Albania and Yugoslavia, because of his regard for Sig. Mussolini."

The work of certain British officers in Albania, including Sir Harry Eyres, and Colonel Stirling and General Sir Jocelyn Percy (who are still there) is then praised; a warning is given that Britain herself may suffer from the Italian hegemony in Albania; the opportunity is indicated of the formation of a fresh Graeco-Yugoslav alliance; and the article concludes:—

"It therefore behoves statesmen to follow carefully what is happening in Albania, and foreign Ministers to believe what their conscientious representatives on the spot communicate to them, all the more because there are usually no Press correspondents at Tirana and news from there is either sensational or official. The truth usually lies between the two."

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"PHYSICAL JERKS" ON 80TH BIRTHDAY.

After receiving 120 guests at his 80th birthday party at Champion Lodge Maldon, Essex, in mail week Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny, whose record in sport and adventure has rarely been challenged, gave an exhibition of dumb bell drill before the assembly.

He performs these exercises says the "Westminster Gazette" three times a day, and still bathes regularly all the year round in the River Blackwater.

Sir Claude has swum the Nile rapids, went up in a balloon in the very early days of aeronautics, was a war correspondent, a steeplechaser, and has generally ordered his life as if the taking of risks were vitally necessary to its fulfilment.

In his 74th year he started the world by issuing a challenge to his cousin, Lord Kenyon, who is one of the tallest men in the peerage, and many years his junior, to fight a duel to the death.

There was some amusing correspondence which greatly delighted the public, and it was subsequently announced that everything had been settled by a "Court of Honour," which had found that Sir Claude's honour had been in no way impeached.

SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In the School Leaving Examination held this year a particular class of students, viz., those who had Persian as their second language were put to a considerable disadvantage. The paper that was set for them to test their knowledge in the subject was far beyond the abilities of an average student of Persian to such an extent that even first class students, (excluding the Mahomedans) found it hard to solve as much as would secure them passing marks in the subject. As one who is in touch with the studies and teaching of Persian, I think that the paper was really stiff. To ask the students to 6 unseen passages for translation of a foreign tongue (2 of prose, 2 of poetry and 2 more from English into Persian) within three hours is to ask too much of them. To ask them to do three more questions in the nature of original composition in Persian is to ask something far beyond their power when we remember that during the regular school period of 45 minutes they can hardly do two complete passages of translation. To make the matters worse, the grammer portion of the paper was mainly selected from corner things, as if the paper-setter could not find sufficient broad things to ask, to give to the students some chance of scoring a few marks. If one will compare the Persian paper with the papers for French or Sanskrit he will at once see the great difference between the nature of these papers.

In connection with this I think it will not be out of place to point out the other disadvantage to which the Persian students are subjected. In the syllabus of studies I find that the composition of all papers in languages is so arranged that at least 25 marks are alloted to grammar while in Persian only the grammar portion is cut down to 15 marks. It is in this part of the paper that the student may hope to score a few marks and I do not understand why Persian students should be specially put to a disadvantage in this respect. I trust that the Board will look into the matter and see that all students are given an equal chance of passing in an examination of a competetive nature, like the School Leaving Examination.

I have read the correspondence that appeared in some papers regarding the examination paper in Persian and also the suggestions of doing something by way of compensating the Persian students for the extraordinary paper that was set for them. It appears to me that there is no adequate recompense. At the most grace marks may be given to those who score about 25 marks in the paper. But this will be poor justice to the students just because owing to the very stiff nature of the paper there would be many who may not have done anything at all or done but little to score marks, being disappointed and frightened at the very nature of the paper. It is indeed very unfortunate and I trust the Board will try to do it can to do justice to these students in whatever may they may deem it fit.

Trusting that you will raise your powerful voice on behalf of these students to get for them some favorable consideration, and thanking you for this courtesy.—Yours etc.

UNCLE SAM.

May 5.

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Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALLONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.